

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Hunt for a killer
Five-year-old Caroline Hogg was murdered 14 months ago. What can the police do now?
Poll role



Part 3 of the US election campaign series
examines Jesse Jackson's quest to persuade blacks to vote

In the vernacular
Actress Irene Handl, much loved as a theatrical Cockney, is also a formidable author
Rum Story
After eight years, Trinidad and Tobago face leaner times - a Special Report

Portfolio

Because The Times Portfolio competition could not be played yesterday, due to technical problems with the stock exchange prices, today's daily prize is worth £4,000. This takes account of the £2,000 held over from yesterday as well as today's £2,000.
Portfolio list, page 20; how to play information service, back page.

Afghanistan guerrillas hit DC10

An Afghan DC10 airliner with 308 passengers on board was hit and damaged by ground fire from guerrillas. Although the airliner's port wing and a fuel tank were hit and its hydraulic system ruptured, it managed to land at Kabul airport after Saturday's attack. Radio Kabul reported yesterday.

Finance curbs

The Government is to introduce new regulatory laws for the City of London, including stringent sanctions against fraud. Mr Norman Tebbit, Trade and Industry Secretary, said Page 21

Township clash

Violence erupted again in the black township of Sebokeng near Johannesburg when police used tear gas and rubber bullets to disperse crowds protesting against 900 arrests over the weekend. Durban drama, page 5

Vauxhall strike

A 24-hour strike over a pay claim by transport workers and technicians stopped production at the Vauxhall car plant at Luton.

Oil profit

Enterprise Oil, the company formed from the Government's North Sea oil interests, is on course for first-half profits of £20m. Page 21

Envoy arrives

Mr Richard Murphy, US Assistant Secretary of State, arrived in Tel Aviv to brief the Government on his talks in Damascus aimed at securing an Israeli withdrawal from south Lebanon. Page 7

England team

England have included four newcomers in their team to play the Rugby Football Union's president's XV at Twickenham on Saturday. Page 29

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Letters: On the Bishop and miners, from Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, and others; "star wars", from Lord Chalfont; leading articles: Reagan's view, Hattersley on Clause 4, peace studies.
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Reagan prepared to open negotiations with Soviet Union

From Nicholas Ashford, New York

Declaring that "we are ready for constructive negotiations with the Soviet Union", President Reagan yesterday proposed that the two superpowers should establish regular ministerial and Cabinet-level meetings to "resolve needless obstacles to understanding".

Addressing the thirty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly, the President said his objective was to develop a "new climate of policy understanding" between the United States and the Soviet Union. Such a climate was necessary, he said, if crises were to be avoided and real arms control negotiated.

"We need a fresh approach to reducing international tensions," he said. Emphasizing that his arms build-up had closed the "window of vulnerability" with the Soviet Union, he continued: "deterrence is necessary but not sufficient. America has repaired its strength. We have invigorated our alliances. We are ready for constructive negotiations with the Soviet Union."

In the most conciliatory speech he has made on US-Soviet relations since he assumed office, the President expressed the hope that a new round of nuclear arms and space weapons talks could begin by the end of this year or early in 1985.

He was referring to a Soviet proposal earlier this year for the two superpowers to meet in Vienna this month to discuss the demilitarization of space.

These talks did not take place because of American insistence that they should also look at ways of resuming the medium and long-range nuclear missile talks which the Soviet Union walked out of at the end of last year. The United States also rejected a Soviet precondition that a moratorium be imposed on the testing of anti-satellite weapons in space.

However, in an inducement to the Soviet Union to return to the negotiating table, the President said the United States "would consider that measures of restraint both sides might take while negotiations proceed".

US officials said the United States was prepared to consider a moratorium on anti-satellite weapon testing once talks had begun. They noted that by that

time the first tests of the new American anti-satellite weapon (Scheduled for November) would have already taken place.

The President made clear however, that the United States would continue to insist on the right to raise nuclear missiles at the proposed talks. He emphasized that any agreement "must logically depend upon our ability to get the competition in offensive arms under control and to achieve genuine stability at substantially lower levels of nuclear arms".

Listening to the President in the hall of the General Assembly was Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, who pointedly failed to join in the applause when Mr Reagan declared that "there is no same alternative to negotiations on arms control".

The President met Mr Gromyko briefly at a reception here on Sunday night, and is to hold talks with him at the White House on Friday - the first substantive meeting he has had with a senior Soviet official since coming to office.

Yesterday's speech was noteworthy as much for its tone as for its content. There was none of the tough anti-Soviet rhetoric which had characterized the President's earlier statements on US-Soviet relations.

This time he avoided castigating the Soviet Union or its allies, even in the sections of his speech dealing with human rights or Afghanistan. The one note of criticism in the 40-



The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at Heathrow yesterday before embarking on a two-week Canadian tour. The royal couple later landed in Moncton, New Brunswick, to a welcome from Mr Brian Mulroney.

Canada's new Prime Minister, the Governor-General, Mrs Jeanne Sauvé. The tour of New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba was postponed from July when a general election was called in Canada.

Moderates vote for strike

By Craig Seton

PA deputies at a colliery in the moderate, working, Nottinghamshire coalfield have voted by about 90 per cent in favour of strike action in the national ballot. It is the first positive indication that the two-thirds majority needed for industrial action is likely to be achieved.

The result was at Sutton Colliery near Mansfield, where deputies rejected strike action over pit closures to a 90 per cent vote. The vote was a surprise, as the colliery is one of the few in the coalfield where the board has been hard pressed to pass the two-thirds barrier in a coal field where most miners have continued working.

Voting in the national ballot will not be completed until tomorrow and the result will be known on Friday. But Union officials throughout the coal fields have little doubt that their 17,000 members will vote solidly to give them a strong negotiating hand in talks with the coal board, and that strike action may not be necessary.

The row which started the national ballot - the coal board's insistence that deputies should make genuine attempts to cross miners' picket lines, under police escort if necessary - escalated from the Yorkshire coal field and is one of only three issues raised on the ballot form.

On it the Nacods deputies are being unanimously urged to strike by their executive on the outbreak in capacity, the board's attitude to consultation procedures and the coal board's rules for crossing picket lines, which has done more than anything else to inflame feelings. Mr Ken Moses, the coal board's director in North Derbyshire, said yesterday that Britain's working collieries could be effectively stopped if deputies went on strike and management were unable to do the Nacods jobs. He issued a warning that pit deputies should recognize "that they will be delivering working miners into the hands of Scargill and achieving something he has not been able to achieve himself."

The union says that more than 3,000 of its members are not being paid by the coal board because of the row over the new instructions on crossing picket lines and that 500 of them are not being paid in Yorkshire where they now expect a 90 per cent vote in favour of strike action.

Bishop resumes his offensive

From Peter Davenport, Bishop Auckland

Undaunted by a wave of criticisms from government Ministers and angry Conservative MPs, the controversial new Bishop of Durham, the Right Rev David Jenkins, returned to the attack yesterday on the issue of the miners' strike, and the right of the clergy to become involved in sensitive political issues.

Far from being silenced by the outraged reaction to his sermon during the enthronement service on Friday, in which he called for the Government to accept that the Government seems to reject all compromises for reconciliation and I am sorry that Mr Scargill claims that bishops are supporting victory on his terms.

Complete victory for one side would be a disaster for all of us. "In suggesting that Mr McGregor should withdraw and Mr Scargill climb down, I was pointing out that people are more important than personalities. A gladiatorial contest between Mr McGregor as the Prime Minister's hero and Mr Scargill as the hero of an imaginary revolution is no good for ordinary miners, their wives and families and gives us no hope for building communities with a future."

"I am against violence and I am clear that we must not give Walker letter, page 2 Church and Thatcher, page 16 Letters, page 17

Continued on back page, col 1

NCB raises hope of Acas talks

By David Felton

Labour Correspondent
Prospects for fresh peace talks to settle the seven-month-old miners' strike were given new impetus last night after three hours of talks between TUC leaders and Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board.

NCB officials indicated their willingness to hold talks under the auspices of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) providing the National Union of Mineworkers was also prepared to agree to the talks at Congress House centred on resolving the problems of overcapacity and means of achieving an accommodation on a definition for pits where reserves were exhausted or uneconomically minable.

Mr MacGregor spent more than two hours at TUC headquarters last night explaining the case for the closure of uneconomical pits.

He met three senior officials of the Labour movement on the eve of two crucial meetings to be held later today which will indicate the level of support other unions are prepared to give to the NUM. Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, is due to meet transport union leaders this morning and later leaders of 90,000 electricity supply workers.

Early returns from the ballot of pit deputies indicated a large vote in favour of strike action which could halt coal production in areas where National Union of Mineworkers members have been working normally.

The ballot by members of the National Association of Colliery Overmen-Deputies and Shotfiring (Nacods) will not finish until Wednesday and the result will

Daughter of Hawke is drug addict

From Tony Dubodoin Melbourne

The youngest daughter of the Australian Prime Minister Mr Bob Hawke, is a heroin addict and has shortened life expectancy, it was revealed last night. Mrs Hazel Hawke, the Prime Minister's wife.

She said on a Sydney commercial television channel that Mrs Rosslyn Dillon, aged 23, and her husband Matthew are both addicts. They were both undergoing a rehabilitation programme. They have an 18 month old son.

Mrs Hawke's revelation goes some way to explain why Mr Bob Hawke broke down and wept at a televised press conference in Canberra last Thursday when questioned about attacks by Mr Andrew Peacock, the leader of the Opposition, suggesting that he was "soft" on organized crime and about a court case involving his oldest daughter, Susan.

Mrs Hawke said that she was speaking out at the request of her daughter Rosslyn and her son-in-law. "It was very much a family process and I think a very generous and strong and courageous gesture," she said.

Explaining how she and the Prime Minister coped with the news that their daughter was an addict, Mrs Hawke said: "I was confronted with the fact, as were my daughter and her husband, that there was extensive tissue degeneration and some wastage of lower limbs and a shortened life expectancy. She is a very young woman anyway, with a very young family. That, coupled with the distress at the time in which we got that information, was shocking, quite devastating."

"Well we did cope. As a matter of fact, we fronted up at an official function, and smiled and did all the protocol and the things that were necessary. But our hearts were breaking because that's pretty hard stuff to try and... well, have to absorb and accept."

Hillary role

Auckland, (AP) - Sir Edmund Hillary, the mountaineer who conquered Mount Everest, is being considered as New Zealand's new envoy in Delhi.

Pound holds steady in nervous markets

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Sterling, up by more than a cent against the dollar at one stage yesterday, finished the day down 0.15 cents at \$1.2460. Foreign exchange dealers said market conditions remained nervous, and that another bout of dollar strength could not be ruled out.

A strong rise by the German mark also pushed the pound's average value down. The Sterling Exchange Rate Index was down 0.2 points on the day at 76.7.

Sterling opened in London at \$1.2585, up 1.1 cents on Friday's London close. Apart from a dip at lunchtime to \$1.2495, before weakening to \$1.2460. Later, in New York, sterling dropped to \$1.2435.

The Sterling Exchange Rate Index hit a low of 76.6 at noon, when the German mark was at its strongest before closing in London at 76.7.

The day was again dominated by intervention in the currency markets by the West German Bundesbank. After Friday's \$450m (£360m) intervention against the dollar, the Bundesbank is believed to have sold \$150-\$200m yesterday morning.

At one stage, this intervention succeeded in pushing the dollar below three marks, at DM2.9750. The dollar later recovered to DM3.0225.

The Bank of England did not intervene in markets on sterling's behalf, dealers said.

Sterling dropped from DM3.130 to DM3.7690 as a result of the German currency's strength. Dealers also reported

some nervousness about sterling because of the strike ballot of the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfiring (Nacods), which could close down all Britain's coal mines.

The "gender" analysis of the highly volatile markets of the past few days is that the factors that have made the dollar strong still remain.

The 1 point cut in prime rate by the US bank Monday Guaranty on Friday, reducing the rate from 13 to 12 per cent, has not been followed by other banks.

The third quarter "flash" estimate for US gross national product, showing growth slowing to an annual rate of 3.6 per cent, is, according to some US economists, likely to be followed by a fourth quarter growth surge. This could again prevent any significant early reduction in US interest rates.

At one stage yesterday, when sterling was trading at \$1.2585, money market rates eased and some traders were talking of the possibility of a small reduction in British base rates from their current 10.5 per cent level.

In New York markets opened nervously, waiting for clarification of American policy on exchange rate intervention from Mr Donald Regan, the US Treasury Secretary, at the meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in Washington.

IMF forecast, page 21 Kenneth Fleet, page 21

Five die as school bus collides with lorry

By Craig Seton

Four members of a school football team and their teacher were killed and six other boys were injured when a minibus taking them to a match collided with a lorry and was crushed by rolls of steel it was carrying.

Some of the twelve boys, aged 14 and 15, on the bus and the teacher who was driving, had to be cut free by firemen after the accident close to their school, the Stuart Bathurst

Roman Catholic High School, in Wood Green Lane, Wednesbury, West Midlands.

The woman who died when a double decker bus crashed into a queue in Lewisham, South-east London yesterday had been named as Mrs Beatrix Cox, aged 73, of Berwick Crescent, Sidcup. Of the 11 injured in the incident, one, an elderly man, is said to be seriously ill with head injuries.

800 unsatisfied customers a day

From Richard Owen Moscow

With one or two exceptions, shop assistants in Moscow are notoriously surly and indifferent, if not downright rude. Customers are a nuisance.

Western observers put this down to the state-controlled system of manufacture and distribution and the complete lack of private enterprise or incentive. But the Ministry of Internal Trade has come up with a different solution: psychiatry.

The Moscow evening paper *Vechernaya Moskva* says it receives hundreds of letters complaining about the appalling service in Moscow's crowded food shops and department stores. Part of the

problem, the paper points out, is that Moscow (although poorly stocked by Western standards) is a Mecca for shoppers from the provinces, so that the population is swelled every day by some two million out-of-towners.

They can be seen, mouth agape and string bags in hand, on Gorky Street and Kalinin Prospekt, the city's two main shopping thoroughfares, and clogging up the aisles in Gum and TsUM, the two main department stores. *Vechernaya Moskva* discovered that any one shop assistant in this target area has to serve up to 800 customers a day, all clamouring to buy the relatively few goods on offer.

Not surprisingly, shop assistants tend to react by becoming indifferent or offensive. The rudest assistants are in the food shops, where every cashier can expect to deal with as many as 1,400 people a day. Shoppers queue to pay, and then queue again for the goods making stores into a milling mass of angry and sweating customers and shop assistants.

The Ministry of Internal Trade has tackled the problem, not by hiring off Gum and TsUM to enterprising Georgians or Armenians as private concerns, but by instructing technical colleges to establish courses in "the psychology of trade".

Here students can sit well away from the busy bustle of Gorky Street and consider "problems of communication

between sales assistants and customers". Fully-trained psychologists are to be stationed in Moscow shops to advise the retail trade.

So far, it appears, only two psychologists have been assigned, and as *Vechernaya Moskva* noted drily, there are 5,500 to go. There are no details yet on how the two pioneering psychologists have fared, but one shop assistant in a shoe shop - not far from *The Times* offices was sceptical. "Haven't heard about it," she said with a shy smile, turning to glare at a middle-aged woman who interrupted our conversation to ask for a pair of boots from the shelf behind the counter, which is where most goods are kept in Soviet stores.

Whitehall leak

Labour councils deprived of £50m

By Richard Evans

The Government has wrongly "deprived" four Labour-controlled councils of more than £50m in housing cash, according to a confidential Department of the Environment memorandum.

The internal document was leaked to Dr John Cunningham, Shadow Secretary of State for the Environment, who released it yesterday. It quotes Sir George Young, a junior environment minister, as saying the apparent mistake involving the Greater London Council, the Hackney, Leicester and Liverpool councils is "political dynamite".

Sir George adds that the evidence "seems to confirm that the department has been unfair" to the four authorities, three of which have also been rate-capped by the Government.

The disclosure of the memorandum, dated May 2, from Mr Trevor Beattie, private secretary to Sir George, to Mr P. F. Owen of the department's Local Government Finance Directorate, will prove a double embarrassment to the government.

Not only is it the latest in a growing line of "leaks" of confidential Whitehall documents, but the information it contains will be seized upon by the Opposition MPs to prove that the Government is deliberately discriminating against Labour councils.

Last night leaders of Hackney Council in east London claimed that if the Government had not made the mistake they would not have been rate-capped.

The Department of Environment confirmed that the memorandum was genuine. An investigation is almost certain to be set up to try to find the "mole" who sent the document to Dr Cunningham.

The memorandum, which deals with the complicated system for allocating government grants to council housing budgets, refers to a draft paper which shows the system has apparently deprived the four councils of millions of pounds.

Hackney, which issued an unsuccessful High Court challenge to the Government in March over a cut in its total spending, is said to have lost £29m, Leicester £7m, the GLC £32m and Liverpool £5m.

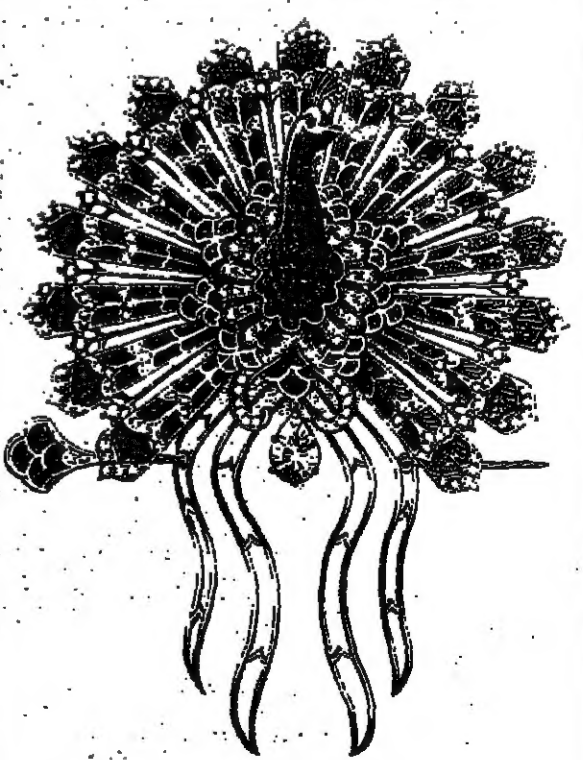
In a letter sent yesterday to Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, Dr Cunningham said that the leak shows "many millions of pounds have been removed from hard-pressed inner city housing authorities."

Mr Kenneth Livingstone, leader of the GLC, said last night: "The government is clearly covering up a major scandal. The GLC is taking immediate legal action to see what restitution it can get."

Daily defence, page 2

Jewellery by Edward Evans

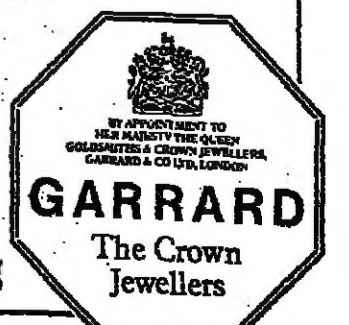
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مكتبة الأصيل

MP claims he was hit by police in pit picket clash

By Peter Davenport

A Labour MP has lodged an official complaint after his allegations that he was attacked by police in a South Yorkshire colliery picket line.

Mr Kevin Barron, MP for Rother Valley, said that he was attacked by a group of officers in unmarked boiler suits after observing another day of picket line confrontation between 5,000 striking miners and the police at the Maltby colliery.

Police using riot shields came under a sustained, four-hour barrage of stones, bricks, pellets fired from air pistols and air rifles and specially-made lead weights fired from powerful catapults.

Fourteen police and pickets were injured during the violent clashes and 10 arrests were made. A senior police officer in charge of the operation described the barrage as the worst faced by police in South Yorkshire during the miners' strike.

Mr Barron, a former miner at Maltby and a one-time National Union Mineworkers delegate at the pit, was taken to hospital at Rotherham and treated for bruising to his left arm.

"I had been trying to stop pickets throwing stones and was walking to my car when I was pelted about 100 yards from the police lines when suddenly a group of police just waded in and started lashing out at everyone."

"I was attempted to talk to them but it was useless and I just put my arms over my head

Six of 10 miners in Wales want to return

Nearly six out of ten miners in South Wales want to return to work immediately, according to a poll commissioned by the newspaper, *South Wales Echo*.

A total of 58 per cent of the miners said there should have been a national ballot on the strike.

The poll, conducted by Research and Marketing (Wales and the West) showed that 65 per cent of wives and mothers wanted the miners to go back and 76 per cent thought that there should have been a ballot.

The poll also showed that 46 per cent of the miners and 37 per cent of their womenfolk thought that Mr Arthur Scargill had handled the dispute well.

Mr Michael Finney, a miners' union official aged 43, from Staffordshire, who sat in front of a lorry to prevent it entering Silvertown colliery to load coal was fined £50 with £50 costs by magistrates in Newcastle-under-Lyme yesterday.

Finney, of Wesley Street, Wood Lane, Bignall End, denied wilfully obstructing the police in the execution of their duty but was found guilty.

A striking miner who set fire to a coach being used to ferry working miners to Bickershaw colliery at Leigh, Lancashire, was given a jail sentence at Bolton Crown Court yesterday.

Joseph Ashton, aged 37, of Wigan Road, Atherton, Lancashire, admitted arson. He was given a nine-month sentence of which six months was suspended.

An appeal for funds for striking miners and their families in South Yorkshire has been made by the Anglican and Roman Catholic local deans and the Methodist superintendent in Dearne Valley.

Three working miners from Bilton Colliery near Edinburgh failed to win a temporary court order declaring that the pit strike was illegal without a ballot. The judge, Lord Hunter, said in the Court Session in Edinburgh that he would give his reasons later.

MOSCOW (Reuters) - Soviet miners in Karaganda, Kazakhstan, have donated a day's wages to a fund for striking miners in Britain TASS said yesterday.

Walker replies to bishop

The following are extracts from a letter sent yesterday by Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, to the Bishop of Durham.

You have preached that the miners must be "defeated". But you have not clarified who is trying to defeat them. You imply that it is Mr MacGregor and the Government. Such an implication has no justification whatsoever.

We have never tried to defeat the miners. We have tried to see that they were victorious to a degree unsurpassed by any other industry in the country. We tried to give them the guarantee of a better life, devoid of any industrial strike or unrest. Please examine as a Christian bishop the record of the Government in the mining industry. We tried to give them the guarantee of a better life, devoid of any industrial strike or unrest. Please examine as a Christian bishop the record of the Government in the mining industry.

1. The Government, without pressure, invested £650m more in the coal industry than had been agreed under the *Plan for Coal* which was endorsed by the Labour government and the National Union of Mineworkers.

2. In spite of the insolvency of the National Coal Board the Government agreed to provide a further £3,000m to invest in new collieries, better coalfields and better machinery in the years ahead. A policy in sharp contrast to the government of France which has decided to halve its coal industry, and in Germany, where the coal industry is also planned to decline substantially.

3. Mr MacGregor, whose departure you request, became the first chairman of the NCB to declare that every miner who wished to continue working in the industry would be able to do so. In the whole postwar period since nationalization, pits which have ceased to be able to produce coal on any tolerable economic basis have been closed. In recent years, there have been closed under procedures agreed between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers. Mr MacGregor has seen to it that these procedures have continued, but has added a new assurance which is that every miner will be guaranteed a job in the industry if he wishes, or, alternatively will be provided with an opportunity to take early retirement on terms more generous than any other industry in this country or in any coal industry in the world.

4. In your sermon you correctly draw attention to the adverse effect on a community if a pit is closed. I

Scarman warning on social turmoil

Lord Scarman has given warning that the miners' strike has created "a catastrophic whirlwind of social turmoil" which could permanently damage the cooperation between police and public which he called for in his report on the Brixton riots.

Speaking at a conference on consultation between police and the community, at the Cranfield Institute, Bedford, yesterday, Lord Scarman said: "As the storm rages, the police find themselves in confrontation, often direct physical confrontation, with a substantial and influential body of their fellow citizens."

He emphasized that the massed miners could not be compared with the "pathetic youngsters of Brixton", and therefore new lessons would have to be learnt.

Lord Scarman told 150 police and local government representatives that because the miners had widespread support in their communities it was difficult to police the strike with the consent of local people. The police face "a bleak and embarrassing task", he said. There was a danger that the vital watchdog of policing, with the consent of the people, with accountability to the public, would suffer through the strike, he said.

Lord Scarman also gave warning that the neighbourhood policing which he advocated in the wake of the 1981 riots was being sacrificed as police forces throughout the country were forced to take part in the dispute.

He acknowledged that the dispute had to be coordinated nationally. But he emphasized that a national police force would never be acceptable in Britain, because there was no written constitution that would prevent it from becoming over-powerful.

Lord Scarman pointed out that the police had been drawn into the dispute, but could not be expected to solve it. They could not be expected to control it indefinitely. He said the causes of the dispute must be handled by the Government and through the industrial dispute procedures.

Mrs Margaret Simey, chairman of Merseyside police committee, and a councillor in Toxteth, Liverpool, said that the police are overburdened and expected to do everything except clean up the dustbins. She called for the public to take on more responsibility for maintaining law and order.



Mr Ian MacGregor (left), chairman of the NCB, and Mr Ned Smith, industrial relations director, arriving at Congress House for talks yesterday (Photograph: Chris Harris)

Review of civil court system

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Lord Chancellor's Department intends to appoint a team of outside management consultants as the first step in a full review of civil court procedures, aimed at eliminating delays.

The idea, to be formally approved by the Lord Chancellor, represents a completely new approach to law reform and the first use of management experts with a business approach rather than lawyers pooling individual experiences.

One official in the Lord Chancellor's Department said: "We want to try to find out from those who are not involved in running the system, or who make money from it, how it works in practice."

The consultants' job would be to quantify how the civil court system works: providing the first detailed statistical evidence on how long each stage in the process is, where the blockages are and at which point the costs begin to mount.

The scrutiny will provide the factual basis for a complete review of the civil court system which the Government announced would be undertaken by the Lord Chancellor in response to a recommendation of the Royal Commission on Legal Services, which reported in 1979.

The Lord Chancellor's Department has outlined its plans in a consultation paper to be discussed at a two-day seminar of civil procedure starting today under the auspices of the Law Commission.

The high-level seminar, to be attended by about 40 judges, practising and academic lawyers and others, will provide the first material for the Government's civil procedure review, suggesting topics for scrutiny and proposals for reform.

For some time there has been widespread concern among the judiciary and legal profession, as well as the public, about the length and expense of litigation.

The Law Commission believed the time was ripe for a detailed look at the "efficiency and economy" of the present adversarial system to see how it would be reformed so that cases were disposed of more speedily, economically and conveniently.

Apart from costs and delays, it highlights in its own discussion paper other criticisms of the system which include failure to provide effective "access to justice", including criticisms of present legal aid rules; the divided structure of the court system in, for instance, family matters; and the way the adversarial system can "magnify" the unhappiness of disputes.

Closed shop law faces print test

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Britain's highly organized print industry could be among the first to test the closed shop legislation to become effective on November 1.

The British Printing Industries Federation is urging its 2,400 member companies with 70,000 print workers to take a long hard look at 100 per cent union membership agreements.

In the latest issue of the association's magazine, *Printing Industries*, Mr Douglas Maurice, director of industrial relations, urges print companies to take a decision before the November deadline.

The two main print unions, Sogat '82 and the National Graphical Association, have reacted to the statement with a warning that there could be conflict on the issue.

In a joint communiqué the unions stated: "We reaffirm our opposition to the Government's employment legislation and will take whatever action is required to protect the closed shop in our industry."

Under the Employment Act, 1982, closed shops must be supported in a secret ballot by 80 per cent of the workforce or 85 per cent of those voting. Otherwise employers may face claims of up to £30,000 for unfair dismissal from workers who opt out of union membership.

The ballot has to be conducted every five years.

The Newspaper Publishers Association, the employers' body for national newspapers, has written to unions giving notice of its intention to hold a ballot among its 30,000 workers.

Mr John Cushman, aged 36, a Roman Catholic former school teacher was court-martialed yesterday as the new leader of Northern Ireland's non-sectarian Alliance Party which, with 10 elected members, is the smallest of the three groups in the Northern Ireland Assembly.

Mr Cushman, who entered full-time politics as the party's general secretary in 1974, and has later been its chief whip at Stormont, becomes the youngest political party leader in the United Kingdom.

He succeeds Mr Oliver Napier, aged 49, one of the Alliance party's founders in the early 1970s and its leader for more than 11 years.

Mr Napier surprised his colleagues on Saturday by announcing that he was standing down, and Mr Cushman was elected unanimously by the assembly group. Mr David Cook, the deputy leader, offered no challenge.

Yesterday Mr Napier emphasized that he had not resigned - which implied differences over policy - and was not retiring. He would continue in politics.

Mr Napier's departure was regretted by the Official Unionist party leader Mr James Moynihan, MP, who said he had been "a pillar of stability" in Northern Ireland.

● The "Loyalist" hunger strike at Magilligan jail which was suspended last Tuesday after two men had taken only bottled spring water for 30 days, has been resumed. All 10 hunger strikers were reported last night to be refusing food again.

Town hall pay claim may go to arbitration

By a Staff Reporter

Delegates of the National and Local Government Officers' Association will be urged next month to take their pay dispute to arbitration.

About 1,200 delegates representing 500,000 Nalco members in Britain's town halls will be reminded of the recent success by teachers in winning an improved pay offer through arbitration.

Town hall staff have been offered rises of 4.5 per cent - the same as that offered to teachers.

But at the Nalco recalled delegate conference on October 9, members will be reminded that the teachers were finally awarded 5.1 per cent after taking their case to the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Services.

Mr Seyed Sadatian (right), the Iranian charge d'affaires, arriving at the Foreign Office yesterday to give a promise that there will be no repetition of the incident on Saturday in which a sheep was slaughtered in full view of the neighbours in a London street.

Mr Sadatian was summoned to a meeting with a senior official and public outrage about the affair (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).

Mr Seyed Mokhtari, a diplomat at the Iranian Embassy, was involved in the incident, but claimed diplomatic immunity when questioned by police.

Mr Keith Haskell, who heads the Foreign Office Middle East department, told Mr Sadatian that it appeared that the ritual killing in which the sheep's throat was slit over a drain had contravened British law as well as causing distress to onlookers.

Mr Sadatian replied that he was waiting for a report from Mr Mokhtari, who had not been able to leave his house for two days because of press attention.

Envoy's promise on sheep

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Call for royal commission on expert witnesses

From Peter Evans Home Affairs Correspondent Oxford

A royal commission on expert evidence should be set up, forensic scientists concerned about the case of their discredited former colleague, Dr Alan Clift, were told yesterday.

Professor Stuart Kirk, president of the International Association of Forensic Sciences, speaking at its Oxford conference, did not mention Dr Clift but said his appeal was stimulated by an intuitive feeling that something was wrong and something must be done. It was excusable, he said, that any court qualified a witness as an expert and then condemned him as incompetent or a liar in the judgment.

A royal commission should consider whether it was ever justified to include in the judgment any ruling or observation on the character of an expert, as distinct from the quality of the evidence.

Another question would be what criteria could be adopted in the monitoring of performance to detect the charlatan and the incompetent, while avoiding paralyzing the opinion-forming process. The qualifications of the expert also needed to be defined.

Dr Clift, who is at the conference as its treasurer and business manager, was invited to support the appeal by Professor Kirk, who is one of the profession to have spoken out in defence of his former colleague.

Cheque forgery blocked

Forged Barclays Bank Visa and First National City Bank travellers cheques have been cashed throughout Europe as a result of a new forgery technique.

But a Swiss police investigation has uncovered the method and the forger. Mr

Stern drug laws wanted

Present legislation to deal with big international drug traffickers are woefully inadequate in one respect; the power to sequester assets, Mr Peter Imbert, Chief Constable of Thames Valley, said yesterday.

"I hope and anticipate that the Government will legislate in

Leaks only way to get truth, MP claims

By Richard Evans

The leaking of confidential Whitehall documents is the only way to obtain the full truth about government activities, Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for Linlithgow, said last night.

Mr Dalyell, who has pursued the government over the sinking of the General Belgrano in the Falklands Conflict added: "The civil servant who jeopardizes his own career for the public good is possibly the noblest Roman of them all."

He told constituents at Whitburn in West Lothian that he was concerned about how hard it was not only for MPs but also for select committees and the Leadership of the Opposition to get the truth.

"It seems you only do so when you receive leaks. The main point of my endless flow of questions has been to be identified as a receptacle for leaks," he said.

"In a democracy like ours the answers should come voluntarily not only when they are favourable to the government. Only leaks, it seems, will reveal the more spectacular parts of the iceberg."

As at Watergate which, exposed President Nixon, so investigations, whether journalists or MPs, needed a "deep throat" to suggest what questions to ask.

Mr Dalyell's remarks are bound to infuriate ministers who are likely to interpret them as an invitation to civil servants to continue leaking confidential documents.

Mr Dalyell told his audience he hoped the forthcoming trial of Mr Clive Ponting, a Ministry of Defence official charged with the unauthorized passing of documents to the Official Secrets Act, would lead to a new code of ethics being worked out between politicians and the First Division Association, which represents the highest grades of civil servants.

"I agree with the public statement of Clive Ponting that on occasions the duty of civil servants is to inform parliament and the public rather than to display servile loyalty to an ephemeral minister," Mr Dalyell added.

Fight goes on over Morning Star

By Rupert Morris

Leaders of the Communist Party of Great Britain will go ahead next month with plans for a shareholders' meeting to reassert their control over the *Morning Star*, Britain's only communist daily newspaper.

The paper announced yesterday that the management committee of the People's Press Printing Society, the cooperative which owns the paper, had ruled out of order a requisition calling for a special general meeting.

But the Communist Party executive, which called for the special meeting, remains determined to go ahead with it. The immediate aim is to vote five members off the management committee on the ground that they were improperly elected.

The party's ultimate aim is to win control of the PPS management committee at the annual meeting next June, and then to replace the present editors, Mr Tony Chater and Mr David Whitefield, who have pursued too pro-Soviet an editorial line for the Eurocommunist who dominate the executive at present.

Four accused of blackmail

Four men pleaded not guilty to blackmail when they appeared at Northampton Crown Court yesterday. The trial was adjourned until Thursday.

Patrick Joseph Carroll, aged 39, Thomas Anderson, aged 43, both of no fixed address, George Tennant O'Hara, aged 41, of north-east London, and William Alan O'Hara, aged 29, of Watford, Hertfordshire, deny conspiring together to make unwarranted demands on Mr Anthony Seward between December 1, 1982, and May 1, 1983.

Families moved in chemical fire

A fire at a chemical plant in Clayton, Manchester, found early yesterday. The evacuation of 300 people living nearby.

Flames from the Anchor Chemicals factory, which manufactures products for the rubber industry, rose 40ft, and explosions could be heard three miles away.

Third man on murder charge

Kevin Hussey, aged 33, from Hounslow, Middlesex, appeared before magistrates at Slough, Berkshire, yesterday, charged with the murder of Mr Purn Singh Vig, a sub-postmaster.

Mr Hussey was arrested on Saturday. Two other men have also been charged with the murder of Mr Vig, who died during a raid on his sub-postoffice in Weymouth, Berkshire, a week last Friday.

Boy burnt in petrol stunt

Mark Shaw-Yates, aged 15, was in hospital yesterday after he and a friend tried to copy a stunt by riding through flames.

He was struck by a jar of petrol which caught light after the two boys set fire to petrol they had poured on the ground at the Northbank Hotel, Ryde, Isle of Wight. His condition was said to be serious but stable yesterday.

Five accused of drugs plot

Five men appeared before a court in Torquay yesterday accused of conspiracy to smuggle heroin and cocaine valued at millions of pounds in and out of Amsterdam.

Frank Roberts, aged 36, Kevin Concanan, aged 35, Malcolm White, aged 25, and Mark Carroll, aged 22, all from Torquay, and Christopher Gudgeon, an accountant, aged 31, from Wokingham, were remanded in custody until Thursday.

Probation for arson girl

A girl of 16 who set fire to her family's home in Wimbledon, south-west London, because her father beat her after she confessed to having an affair with a man was put on probation for two years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Judge Underhill, QC, said she could have been "locked up" for arson but she was being freed because the family difficulties had been resolved.

Town 'defaced' with plaques

Ludlow Civic Society in Shropshire, set up to protect a fine medieval town, has been accused of defacing it with blue plaques.

More than 20 plaques giving potted histories of featured buildings have appeared recently. Mr Stephen Bacon, a society member, said yesterday it had got carried away with the plaques.

The Times overseas selling prices: America \$10.00, Australia \$10.00, Canada \$10.00, France 100 francs, Germany 100 DM, Hong Kong \$10.00, India 100 rupees, Japan 100 yen, New Zealand \$10.00, Singapore 100 dollars, South Africa 100 rand, Switzerland 100 francs, Taiwan 100 dollars, Thailand 100 baht, West Germany 100 DM, Yugoslavia 100 dinars.

سكرا من الامم

Councillors criticized over first class travel to Hongkong trade festival

By John Lawless

Seven Birmingham City councillors have been accused of lavish over spending for booking first class air tickets for themselves and their spouses for a trip to China next month, and for choosing to stay at the Mandarin Hotel, voted the world's number one, while in Hongkong.

The councillors argue that they must arrive refreshed and fit for an exhausting series of engagements, with a prime objective being to support the selling efforts of 58 British firms taking part in a trade mission.

However, Mr Paul Tilsley, who has written to the Birmingham district auditor complaining about a waste of ratepayers' money, says that the exporters are travelling economy class and staying at a hotel that is half the price. The first class return fare is £2,630, against an economy fare of £960.

Mr Tilsley is a Liberal councillor on the neighbouring West Midlands County Council, which is also planning to send a mixed Labour and Conservative delegation to Hongkong next month for a West Midlands Festival organized jointly by the two councils.

He said yesterday that, although his six fellow councillors are not taking their wives and will fly business class (£1,400 return) he is upset that they are also staying at the Mandarin and have reserved a £196-a-night suite there for 28 days to use as an office-cum-reception area.

"Rooms at the Mandarin start at £80 a night," Mr Tilsley said. "The businessmen are staying at hotels that are more like £40."

He has been unable to get the travel costs, but estimates that they will be £37,000.

The trade mission, with 58



Fenella Fielding and Patrick Cargill competing in speed-reading a poem by Roger McGough in London yesterday to mark the British Council's fiftieth anniversary, for which the Post Office has issued stamps (Photograph: John Voos)

GLC clash with Arts Council on gallery

By David Hewson
Arts Correspondent

The Greater London Council yesterday gave the Arts Council six months notice to vacate the South Bank's Hayward Gallery and announced that it intended to turn the building into London's "only municipal art gallery".

The Arts Council, which has run the gallery since it opened in 1968, immediately threatened legal action against the GLC in order to stop the eviction, and one senior council officer described the decision as "a political spoiling act".

The gallery is scheduled to come under the direct control of the Arts Council when the GLC is abolished, but a termination of the lease will threaten a number of exhibitions which have been planned until the summer of 1986. These include large shows featuring the work of Degas and Hockney and an exhibition of Spanish work.

Sir William Rees-Mogg, chairman of the Arts Council, said the notice to quit was "unconscionable and irresponsible. As the GLC is fully aware, the council already has national and international commitments to an exhibition programme extending into the summer of 1986 and planning for exhibitions beyond that date is well advanced. The council's tenacious agreement implicitly recognizes the impracticability of disrupting a planned exhibition programme at less than 18 months notice."

The GLC move was also criticized by Sir Roy Strong, director of the Victoria and Albert Museum and chairman of the Arts Council advisory panel on art, who described it as "a major blow to the visual arts in this country".

"The Hayward not only provides great exhibitions for countless Londoners and visitors in the capital, it is a centre for the Arts Council's travelling exhibitions and its loan collection of British art."

Resorts in computer holiday drive

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

A pilot system is being launched by five English seaside resorts which could lead to holidays in Britain, including the increasingly popular short breaks, being sold by high street travel agents through computerized booking links similar to those used to sell many foreign package holidays.

Travel agents sell far fewer holidays in Britain than they do foreign holidays but Mr Eric Sutherland, President of the Association of British Travel Agents, yesterday promised "100 per cent personal support" for the new system. He added: "There is a marvellous future for British holidays. A United Kingdom holiday can be highly attractive and quite distinctive but it has to be packaged and marketed professionally."

The resorts which have signed contracts for a computer booking system are Bournemouth, Brighton, Hastings, Scarborough and Torbay. The system is called Rita - meaning reservations, information, tourism and accommodation - and will be operated by Datasolve, part of Thorn-EMI.

Mr Michael Montague, Chairman of the English Tourist Board, said: "With Rita I believe that English tourism is taking a huge step forward. At last there will be a fast and easy way to choose and book a full range of seaside holidays."

Tourist information centres in the resorts will continuously up-date information on availability of hotel rooms and feed this into the Rita system. That in turn can be made available to travel agents. It means inquiries and bookings could be made either through the agents that choose to link up with the system or through the tourist information centres.

Chief officers of councils in holiday resorts in England and Wales which have had a successful season are likely to get large pay rises.

Their salaries depend on population and councils may include tourists in their official figures to bolster their salaries. Authorities simply divide the number of tourists in their area during a season by four and add the answer to their static population. A spokesman for the Joint Negotiating Committee for Chief Officers of Local Authorities said: "Salaries range from between £12,459 to £15,843 for an authority for under 75,000 population, to between £27,846 to £28,959 for councils with a population of two million. An authority that has had 800,000 visitors - 200,000 after being divided by four - could have increases of £7,000 for its chief officers."

Netherlands lure Laura Ashley

By Tim Jones

More than 800 new jobs could be lost to Britain if Laura Ashley, the textile and clothes manufacturer, decides next month to establish a new £6m plant in The Netherlands instead of in Wales.

The company had hoped to build the new factory at Newtown, Powys, but is being lured to The Netherlands by the promise of a £2m grant from the Dutch government.

Mid-Wales is no longer an assisted area and although grants are available to help prevent British companies going abroad, those amount to no more than £350,000 and there is no assurance that one would be made.

Mr John James, the group managing director, said: "If we switch to Holland our present operation at Carno in Mid-Wales, which now employs 400, will continue, but will grow obsolescent because all the new machinery will go elsewhere."

"Then there would be the slow decline we have seen in the textile industry in the north-west of England."

The company employs about 2,500 people in Britain and moved to Mid-Wales in 1968. Since then it has received grants amounting to about £2m.

Mr James said: "It seems strange to us that companies from non-EEC countries can receive generous assistance for coming to Britain, when aid on a similar scale is not available for indigenous firms."

The company already has a factory at Helmond, in North Brabant, in The Netherlands, and directors from Carno discussed the siting of the new plant when they visited it last week.

Mr Barry Jones, Opposition spokesman on Welsh affairs, said: "I have been monitoring this development closely. Laura Ashley is a British firm of international repute and it has to be encouraged to expand its operations in Wales."

More salmonella cases found

By Michael Horsnell

Two more outbreaks of Salmonella poisoning in hospitals were confirmed yesterday by the Department of Health.

They come after the epidemic at Stanley Royal Hospital in Wakefield, West Yorkshire, where 28 patients have died in the past four weeks.

But the department said the two new cases were unconnected with the Wakefield outbreak, were not as virulent and there was no cause for alarm.

Three patients, two elderly men and a woman, were confirmed as having the infection at Northowram Hospital, Halifax, about 15 miles from Wakefield.

Another 34 patients and six members of staff at the psychiatric and geriatric hospital have been showing symptoms of stomach upset. Tests have been

Call for greater support of 'cultural diplomacy'

By Peter Hennessy

Sir Anthony Parsons, a board member of the British Council and former foreign affairs adviser to the Prime Minister, last night called for an upgrading of "cultural diplomacy" in the aftermath of British foreign policy.

He criticized the "patchiness" of domestic support for the "two powerful engines for the projection overseas of British culture and British standards", the British Council and the overseas service of the BBC.

Delivering the British Council's fiftieth anniversary lecture, entitled "Cultures and Politics" at Chatham House in London, Sir Anthony attacked a false economy cuts which closed British Council libraries abroad for the sake of "macroscopic" financial savings, and

scattered the country's attitude towards foreign students.

"It is monumentally shortsighted to erect financial obstacles before overseas students who merely go elsewhere to the benefit of our competitors," he commented.

"It is really dazzlingly obvious. If you are thoroughly familiar with someone else's language and literature, if you know and love his country, its cities, its arts, its people, you will be instinctively disposed, all other things being equal or nearly equal, to buy goods from him rather than from a less well known and well liked source."

Sir Anthony said support for cultural diplomacy was still less than wholehearted in political and private circles in Britain.

Store puts accent on fashion

The Littlewoods Organization, based in Liverpool, is speeding up its chain stores refurbishing.

Eventually all 108 stores in the chain will receive the new treatment which in conversions earlier this year has produced "substantial increases" in turnover, according to Mr Tony Phillips, managing director.

Mr Phillips, who came to Littlewoods from British Home Stores, is one of the new group of managers brought into Littlewoods by its founder and president, Sir John Moores.

Sir John was due this morning to open the latest store to be converted at the Marble Arch end of Oxford Street. Yesterday workmen were still putting the finishing touches to the new orange and cream colour scheme, with women's wear on the ground floor (displaying far more fashion wear) and in the basement menswear, again with a new emphasis on fashion.

Stunt rider is banned from driving

Eddie Kidd, aged 24, the motor cycle stunt rider, was fined £150 and banned from driving for three years for a drink-driving offence by magistrates at Marylebone, London, yesterday. He was also ordered to pay £50 costs.

Kidd, of Kelvin Road, Highbury, London, admitted driving with excess alcohol in his breath at Marble Arch on April 6.

Mr Ronald Coupland, for the prosecution, told magistrates that Kidd took a breath test which showed he was 40 points over the legal limit.

Miss Elizabeth Roscoe, for the defence, said that Kidd's livelihood would not be threatened because he performs his stunts on private land.

Greenham clash

Nine women peace protesters were arrested during clashes at Greenham Common air base in Berkshire yesterday. Police said that they would be charged with obstructing the highway.

McCartney speaks up for cannabis

Paul McCartney, the former member of The Beatles, has explained in an interview how he defends smoking cannabis to his four children.

Mr McCartney, who has been in court four times for drugs offences, says in *Woman's Own* magazine that he tells his children: "Look, what do I do? I don't preach the stuff."

"I used to drink. I'm from this society where, if you drink eight pints a day, you're a man. But I think that's dumb. I'm not a steelworker in a hot furnace all day and I don't play rugby. Sorry kids, but I genuinely feel 'pot' is less harmful for me."

"And they say: 'Well, Dad, if that's what you think, it would be crazy to do the other'."

He says: "Well, I say, it's illegal, so I'm going to be told off. I hate that part, because I want to be the most upstanding father in the world."

Mr McCartney and his wife, Linda, say they want to give their children as normal an upbringing as possible, in spite of his health being estimated at £200m.

Computers will help young explorers

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Microcomputers are to assist 4,000 young explorers on the Operation Raleigh adventure ship in collating and analysing information they obtain on insects, plants and animal life during the next four years.

The expedition which is due to leave England on November 13 for North Carolina and then the Bahamas, is equipped with a microcomputer laboratory of 11 BBC Microcomputers. Seven will be used for the expedition's research, the others for administration and pre-analysis of research data.

The machines, given to the project by the makers of Acorn, will be able to communicate by satellite with three centres in the United Kingdom - an information/communication centre in Hull, Leeds University and the expedition's headquarters in London.

During the expedition, about 16 different groups of young explorers will take part in programmes, about four months long, as the ship travels around the world. Scientists based at Leeds University will help analyse and interpret data.

About 150 projects are planned for the trip including the study of litter decomposition in tropical rain forests in Costa Rica; a study of marine caves in the Bahamas and comparative studies of the

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This is the age of the train

Eric Sutherland: "100 per cent support"

Government asked to give guidelines on 'peace studies' in schools

By Tony Samstag

The traditional British principle that schools and politics should not mix is under threat, a report published yesterday by the pressure group, Women and Families for Defence, says.

Courses in "peace studies" or "peace education" in particular often amount to political indoctrination, the report continues, with anti-nuclear opinions predominating and the broader balance-of-power issues poorly represented if at all.

The author, Dr John Marks, a writer on educational issues, calls on the Government to "Issue guidelines to local education authorities, school governors and teachers which would define how and to what extent contentious political topics should be discussed both in the classroom and in school assemblies or meetings".

Lessons in "peace studies" should be withdrawn, he says, adding that the Education Act of 1944 should be amended to prevent political indoctrination and to enable parents to withdraw children from lessons to which they have religious or philosophical objections; public

funding should be withdrawn from organizations promoting such "peace studies", and politically contentious subjects generally should be excluded from curricula for pupils below the age of 16.

The author describes as "disingenuous" and "unscrupulous" what he sees as a well-orchestrated campaign involving local education authorities, teachers' unions and the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament to make a case for a simplistic pacifism and unilateral disarmament.

But in most of the literature studied "there is no serious discussion of the nature and institutions of... the communist or Marxist socialist societies of the Eastern block".

One result "is to plant in young minds the idea that there are no important differences between the free and open democratic societies of the West and the closed totalitarian tyrannies of the communist block".

Lady Olga Maitland, who founded Women and Families

for Defence last year as a "challenge" to CND, said yesterday that she had a file of complaints from pupils, parents and teachers who objected to anti-nuclear bias in their school but were often afraid to speak out.

She said she shuddered to think about discussions in the nations classrooms that morning after the screening on Sunday of the BBC television programme *Threads*, which dramatized the effects of a nuclear strike on Britain.

The Department of Education and Science said that it would consider the report "together with other things Lady Olga Maitland has sent in recently". Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State, would reply in due course.

The National Union of Teachers reserved comment until it had studied the report.

Peace Studies in our Schools: Propaganda for Deceitlessness, by John Marks, (Women and Families for Defence, 1 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2, £2.95).

Leading article, page 17

Heavy lorry proves as quiet as family car

By Michael Bailey
Transport Editor

Heavy lorries will be as quiet as family cars by 1990 under regulations agreed by the EEC this month, Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, said yesterday.

To prove it was possible she unveiled at the Transport and Road Research Laboratory at Crowthorne, Berkshire, Britain's latest "quiet heavy lorry" that purged past a group of admiring journalists, making no more noise than a Talbot Avenger Estate that followed it.

Unlike the hush-kitted lorries advocated by the Greater London Council, the quiet heavy lorry is quiet from the start and will be ready for full production well before the EEC's 1990 deadline.

Mrs Chalker said that the Government would use every effort to get the lorries into service quickly, including, she hinted, tax "sweeteners" for hauliers.

By 1990, heavy lorries would be only half as noisy as in 1980 through the new regulations in which Britain had taken the lead, Mrs Chalker said.

She shared the public's view that lorries were intrusive, smelly and noisy and did not fit into narrow streets. But they played an essential role in the economy and the answer was to civilize rather than abolish them.

Earlier attempts at making lorries quiet carried heavy economic penalties, but that does not apply to the latest, developed by the laboratory with Foden, BL and Rolls Royce, at a cost of about £10m.

It dampens the sound by having less engine vibration, lower revs, a turbo-charger, bigger silencers, a quieter fan and wraparound fibre glass and steel muffling. Its capital cost is only 7 per cent and its running costs only 1 per cent more than a noisy equivalent.



Sculpture exhibition: Eugene Dodeigne, a French sculptor, with a figure from an exhibition of his works in granite and bronze in The Yorkshire Sculpture Park, Bretton Hall College, near Wakefield. The exhibition is supported by the Visiting Arts Unit of Great Britain and West Yorkshire County Council (Photograph: Andrew Varley).

Acid rain link with baby deaths

A conference of Western European environmentalists gave a warning yesterday of the dangers of acid rain and its effect on our heritage.

There are even signs that the fallout of industrial waste is beginning to take its toll on human life, especially in the big manufacturing centres of West Germany, the conference in Derbyshire was told.

Facts and figures which paint a grim picture for the future were being produced with computer-like efficiency at the Federation of Nature and National Parks of Europe general assembly.

Dr Hans Bibelriether, of the Bavarian National Park, said: "Although there are no official figures collected as yet, there are signs that babies have actually died in certain areas of West Germany from a throat infection and the incidence of death is highest where there is a greater air pollution problem."

The conference, attended by 70 members from 13 European countries, heard that the largest survey conducted into the effects of acid rain had recently been completed.

Apart from its effects on agriculture and forestry, Dr Bibelriether said: "All over the

place historical buildings are decaying. European history carved into stone is losing its shape and detail under acid rain. Irreplaceable works of art will be destroyed for ever."

He, along with every member present, blames the car and power stations as being the biggest contributors to air pollution. Britain, however, "exports" most of its pollution out of the winds.

The survey, in terms of Britain, found that the Lake District produced the most startling result with the biggest increase in acidity compared with the rest of the country.

MP drove car at policemen after drink

In an attempt to escape arrest for drink-driving, Sir Anthony Berry, a Conservative MP, drove at two policemen, knocking them aside and narrowly missed two pedestrians, a court was told yesterday.

In a three-quarters of a mile chase, Sir Anthony, former Conservative Deputy Chief Whip, a former High Sheriff of Glamorgan and a JP for 20 years, drove on the wrong side of the road three times and failed to stop at a red traffic light.

He continued driving after one of the police officers showed his winder with his trunk open after a taxi driver tried to block his way. Three policemen chasing on foot arrested the MP outside his home after commandeering a private motorist's car, the court was told.

Sir Anthony, aged 59, MP for Enfield Southgate, who had twice the legal limit of alcohol in his blood, was banned from driving for two years and fined the maximum £1,000 for reckless driving. He admitted both charges.

Horseferry Road magistrates who heard a story also fined him a further £250 and imposed a concurrent 18 months' ban for driving while unfit through drink.

Sir Anthony sat impassively in the dock as Mr Brian Lett, for the prosecution described the incident. The court was told that the MP had pulled up behind an unmarked police coach in Sloane Street, Chelsea in his Datsun car shortly after midnight on April 27.

There was a traffic jam and Sir Anthony got out to see what was causing the delay. Two policemen noticed he was "sagging and was unsteady". Mr Lett said: "As the traffic started moving again, Sir Anthony ran back to his car and started the engine but only drove for 10 yards before the officers stopped him."

When PC James Ross told him to get out of the car the MP started to drive off after saying: "Not bloody likely, I'm getting out of here." The officer tried to grab the ignition key and shouted at him to stop but Sir Anthony drove off.

A taxi driver slowing the Datsun down by swerving in front of it and when the officers caught up, one smashed the car windscreen and Sir Anthony drove the car at two of them. He was arrested as he was about to go into his house in Graham Terrace, Chelsea.

Mr John Matthews, QC, for the defence, said: "This was an immediate and uncharacteristic reaction, really, to total panic, realizing he was over the limit. The situation went from worse to worse. It was almost like a brain storm."

Lennon's guitar comes home

John Lennon's first electric guitar has returned to England, smuggled out of West Germany to avoid a possible export ban. It will go on display at Liverpool's Beale City.

The Hofner guitar signed by all four members of the Beatles was given by the group as a prize in a talent contest at a club in Hamburg in 1962. Its owner, Mr Frank Dostal, says he once refused a six-figure offer for the guitar.

Schools change

Gloucestershire education committee voted yesterday to end the grammar school system and replace it with five comprehensive schools serving a sixth form college. It also decided to end all selection.

Whitehall brief

Golden age of cooperation

At first glance, a new book on school building policy, 1945-73, has little if anything to do with the present ferment in Whitehall about ministers and civil servants, central and local government, the relationship between administrators and professionals within departments, and between the Civil Service as a whole and the private sector.

In fact, Mr Stuart MacLure's *Educational Development and School Building*, to be published on Thursday (Longman, £19.50), is brimming with insights into what now looks like a golden age of successful cooperation in all these fronts.

Put simply, the old Ministry of Education had to cope with the reorganization stimulated by the Education Act of 1944, the raising of the school-leaving age and the postwar baby boom at a time when Britain was broke and building materials were very scarce.

The new architects' and building branch of the ministry under the young Mr Antony Part (who went on to become Sir Antony and to run the Department of Trade and Industry in the 1970s), in collaboration with gifted architects such as Mr Sir John Johnson-Marshall, oversaw a programme which by the mid-1970s had provided 7,500,000 new places in primary and secondary schools at a cost of



Stuart MacLure: brimming with insights

more than £8,000m (in 1976 prices).

It was, by any standards, a success story in terms of both policy and management. The quality of the output of the teacher training colleges which filled those new classrooms is another matter and another story.

The difference between 1940s Whitehall and 1980s Whitehall is very striking, as even a cursory search of the declassified files shows. Then as now public expenditure faced an austere climate. But in those days there was an optimism about eventual economic recovery and social improvement, a "seed corn" approach in which careful plans were laid in the genuine expectation of better times.

In 1980s Whitehall, where

there was optimism there is pessimism masquerading under the polite name of realism. The achievements of postwar social policy are at a discount, dismissed as part of the "failed" era of "Butskellite" political economy.

Books such as Mr MacLure's are a timely antidote to this crude rewriting of recent history. Such works are a powerful argument in support of Dr Anthony Seldon's quest to set up a centre for contemporary British history which would blend the fruits of the Public Record Office with the best techniques of oral history to capture the essence of government in the recent past.

It seems very hard, however, to extract funds for an Institute to study recent strategic policy-making in Whitehall. It is far easier to secure money for important sub-sides such as business history.

This is the last of the "Whitehall brief" series. I am off to the Policy Studies Institute in Victoria to prepare a book on the postwar bureaucracy and how it might be reformed, attempting to do on a wider canvas what Mr MacLure has done for a section of education policy. Before changing address, I should like to thank my suppliers in Whitehall for their assistance and for the risks they have run.

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Tamils blame Navy for fatal random fire against coastal villages

From Michael Hamlyn, Jaffna, Sri Lanka.

Nineteen years' old and pregnant, Mrs Kalavathi Thanagathurai lay beside her husband on the dirt floor of their home, a mud-walled, palm-thatched room in a compound housing 30 of more of their relatives. It was 9.30 at night, and hurrying through the nodding palmfronds came what one man later described as "a fiery star". It struck a corner upright of their shanty and exploded, showering fragments which pierced holes in bicycle wheels, in saucepans and in the walls. Kalavathi died. Her husband was injured. They were not important people. They came from a family of low-caste Hindu Tamils, shoe-makers, who had fled north last summer to escape the terror wreaked upon their Tamil neighbours by the majority Sinhalese in southern towns and villages. Kalavathi died as a result of the casual terror inflicted on the Tamil population of the north of Sri Lanka by the security forces attempting to put down the rebellion by armed young militants seeking a separate Tamil state. According to local Tamil activists, each evening at about that time the Sri Lankan Navy ships patrolling the waters between Sri Lanka and neighbouring Tamil Nadu, in India, have been looting off a few random rounds in the direction of Point Pedro, the northernmost tip of Jaffna Peninsula, or Valvettiturai, the village of fishermen and smugglers near by. The rounds appear to be some kind of rocket-propelled

grenade with armour-piercing warheads, and Chinese-made, to judge by the fragments exhibited by the villagers. They have struck, apparently indiscriminately, a girls' school, a Christian church, a fishermen's shelter, a public library and a number of private houses. "They are trying to drive us from our homes," one irate villager said. The military authorities in the north deny that the shelling could be coming from naval ships, since the Navy had no guns that fired shells, a disingenuous excuse that was repeated later by the National Security Minister, Mr Lalith Athulathmudali. More compelling was his suggestion to me that the shots came during anti-terrorist operations and that the Navy would not have fired upon the towns while the Army was in occupation of them. He thought it unlikely that the Navy fired the shot that killed Kalavathi. Now, however, the Government agent in Jaffna, Mr M. Panichalingam, says that he has received an assurance from the Secretary of Defence that the Navy will not fire towards land any more. The random killing of Kalavathi is paralleled by the equally random killing of Captain Mohan Das in Point Pedro. The captain was having some trouble with one of his industrial endeavours and called at the post office to make a long-distance telephone call. As he left he became caught up in a vengeful sweep through the little township by armed police who roared out of their camp

after an ambush by Tamil extremists. They seized 20 gallons of petrol from the filling station near by, shot the captain, and drove off spraying bullets at houses and people along the way. A cyclist died at the next crossroads, an old lady visiting relatives for a wedding was shot through both feet - which have since been amputated. A mile further on a 17-year-old boy was shot. At the hospital he was refused admittance by the police guard, and later he bled to death, according to the local citizens' committee. The police commandos called at Hartley College, one of the most distinguished education establishments in the north. It is a Wesleyan high school, which has produced many of the leaders of Tamil society. "There is hardly a capital in the world where you cannot find our pupils," Mr Balasingham Ponniah, the vice-principal, said. Some 7,500 books from the school library were pulled from their shelves, piled up and burned. In classrooms and laboratories the old wooden furniture was likewise heaped up, soaked with petrol and set on fire. "Sacilege," Mr Ponniah called it. It is not easy to see what the purpose of these outrages can be. It presumably satisfies some deep-seated urge among the Sinhalese for revenge against the separatist extremists who are killing policemen, servicemen and civilians in their own bloody rebellion.

Poles make overture to US

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The Polish Minister of Justice has told parliament that 225 members of the Solidarity underground have themselves up to the authorities under the terms of an amnesty and many more were expected to surrender before the end of the year. The minister, Mr Lech Domeracki, was presenting a report on the scope of the amnesty which was declared on July 21, shortly before the fortieth anniversary of Polish socialism. More than 300,000 benefited in some way from the amnesty, said the minister, including 1,916 "non-criminals". Six hundred and thirty political prisoners had been released from jail leaving 22 who were either being investigated under charges excluded from the amnesty - such as treason - or who were also under sentence for violent criminal offences such as the use of explosives. The amnesty is regarded as an important limelight in Poland's relations with the West, the United States lifted two of its economic sanctions against Poland and promised to remove its objection to Polish membership of the International Monetary Fund if all political prisoners were freed. With 22 political offenders in jail, including the important underground organiser, Mr Bogdan Lis, the United States seems to be hesitating before making any concessions. This hesitation seems to be the key to a surprising initiative by the Polish side, in the form of a tentative offer to restore full diplomatic relations. The offer came at the end of a lengthy diatribe against US policy. Having thus demonstrated that the initiative did not stem from a desire to please, the party daily *Trybuna Ludu* concluded: "Despite everything, Poland is for halting a further decline in relations with the United States and even improving the substantive and protocol rank of these relations." Durable aristocrats, page 16



Families flee mud flow

Legaspi, Philippines (Reuters) - Rescue teams saved about 150 people from torrents of scalding mud yesterday as Mount Mayon volcano (above) in the central Philippines exploded again, threatening towns and villages with streams of lava. The police said military vehicles reached the villagers, who had been trapped since Sunday by two rivers of boiling mud pouring down the slopes of the volcano. Mayon, which began erupting two weeks ago, exploded with renewed fury yesterday. Witnesses said the blast was as intense as one at dawn on Sunday which sent tremors rolling through the area and forced 50,000 people to flee. Towering columns of fire belched from the main crater of the 8,124ft high volcano after the latest explosion. Officials widened the danger zone as huge glowing boulders rained from the sky. Although the consulate does not enjoy quite the same status as an embassy, its premises are regarded as inviolable under diplomatic convention, except in one or two special cases such as fire. It is most unlikely that the South African police would consider entering the consulate without British permission. Much has been written about the spartan conditions in the consulate. Certainly, it has been British policy to provide as few comforts as possible so as to encourage the six men to leave. In fairness, it can be reported that Mr Simon Davey, the consul, has shared his unwanted guests' hardships, dossing down with them each night.

Consulate fugitives dig in for long stay

From Our Own Correspondent Johannesburg

The South African Government was yesterday studying the response by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, to a message delivered by Mr Dennis Worrall, the South African Ambassador in London, on the six African and Indian fugitives in the British consulate in Durban. The message is understood to have expressed Pretoria's dissatisfaction that the drama is being allowed to drag on. The South Africans, however, have denied that they have issued anything like an ultimatum to evict the six men or face closure of the consulate, a small suite of offices on the seventh floor of a Barclays Bank building in Field Street, near the Durban waterfront. The fugitives from the South African security police spent their twelfth day in the consulate yesterday, with no early end in their uninvited stay in sight. Lawyers representing the six men, who along with relatives are the only people allowed contact with them, say they do not expect a verdict before Thursday on their legal appeal against the validity of the detention orders issued against them. Their case was heard by the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court last Friday. Dr Farouk Meer, an executive member of the Natal Indian Congress, told *The Times* last week that if the verdict was favourable, the six would leave the consulate and accept the risk of being rearrested. If it is unfavourable, they may stay in the consulate while the matter is taken to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Bloemfontein, the highest judicial body in the land, for a final ruling. There is no telling how long that might take.

European notebook

First steps on the long march to unity

This is the rubric anniversary year of the Liberation of Europe. Queens and presidents have invaded Normandy. Tanks have rolled again through the streets of Brussels. The bridge too far away in Arnhem was crossed in peace. This winter an army of American veterans will fight a second time through the Ardennes. This is the week when that liberated Europe is meant to start an important march forward down the road to what so many of its citizens believe should be a new kind of federation. It is a week when the last technical EEC budget battles are meant to be fought and the first real face-to-face skirmishes on integration are due to occur. The technical budget battles are being waged anonymously behind closed doors by diplomats with brains - in the words of Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor - "like polymaths". They have the awesome task of putting together by next Monday a detailed package for agreement covering everything from the impact of the Portuguese birthrate to ways of neutralizing the European Parliament. That package may well be pulled apart in Luxembourg next week by foreign, farm and finance ministers. But by now none of them can be in any doubt that it will then have to be neatly and quickly wrapped up again if there is to be any early hope of a move towards European union. It is a union which, despite the bad blood spilt over the budget argument, everyone wants Britain to join and to join wholeheartedly. Last week Mr Leo Tindemans, Belgium's best known elder statesman, wrote: "A Europe without the British would remain forever a mutilated, incomplete Europe... I am convinced that the United Kingdom, deprived of the economic and political support of the Commonwealth, will end by feeling the necessity of European integration." As the warm tributes round Europe in fortieth anniversary ceremonies (today, the Belgian Foreign Minister speaks for many nations. Though Britain is frequently damned for its attitude in EEC councils, it is admired, even envied for what Mr Tindemans calls its "sense of democracy" and for its wartime defence of the "democratic ideal of the West"). It is that idealism which inspired the creation of a new EEC committee which meets for the first time on Friday in Brussels. Set up by the European summit, its members have been chosen by heads of government and have a mandate to explore every facet of European union. The British representative is Mr Malcolm Rifkind, junior minister at the Foreign Office; but other countries have nominated diplomats, experts and top civil servants as well as politicians. Their task in the next two months is to put together an interim report for the Dublin European summit in December. It will have to tread the difficult path between French rhetoric and British reticence. It is unlikely to be a very satisfactory first report for anyone. In 40 years, however, there could be celebrations to mark the anniversary of a new process of unification. But if all fails in Luxembourg in the month ahead it could well be time again to follow Pin's advice and "roll up that map of Europe". Ian Murray

Farewell to lira zeros

From John Earle, Rome

The Italian Government intends to introduce next year a "heavy lira", worth 1,000 of the present one. Signor Bettino Craxi, the Prime Minister, said in Cremona yesterday that this ought to be possible now that the state of the economy was improving. He looked forward to seeing "lira which is once more a lira, so that the housewives need not go shopping with too many zeros attached to her money". It should make life easier also for foreign visitors, who often feel out of their depth when even the simplest of transactions runs into thousands of lira, and sometimes millions. The reasoning behind the Government's intention to cut the last three zeros off lira calculations is its belief that single digit inflation is at last on the horizon and the possibility of price stability lies ahead for the first time in 10 years.

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The superpowers get together



Face to face: Mr Reagan meets Mr Gorbachev at a reception to mark the opening of the UN General Assembly, watched by (from left) Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, Mrs Nancy Reagan and the US representative at the UN, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick.

Chernenko health casts doubt on summit

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Even if President Reagan's meeting with Mr Andrei Gromyko at the White House on Friday leads to an improved atmosphere between the superpowers, there is little prospect of a Chernenko-Reagan summit because of the Soviet leader's health, diplomats here said yesterday.

President Chernenko, who yesterday celebrated his seventy-third birthday, may not even be well enough to address a jubilee congress of the Union of Writers in the Kremlin today, according to Soviet sources. He had prepared a 14-page speech for the occasion, the fiftieth

anniversary of the first Union of Writers congress in 1934. Observers will also be interested to see if Mr Chernenko, who has seemed increasingly ill in a series of television appearances, receives Mr Kalevi Sorsa, the Finnish Prime Minister, who arrives in Moscow today.

Time has been set aside for an encounter with the Soviet leader tomorrow morning.

Mr Sorsa is chairman of the disarmament committee of the Socialist International, and last Friday Mr Chernenko delivered a television address marking the fortieth anniversary of the Soviet armistice with Finland.

Celebrations were relatively

low key, and *Pravda* carried no photograph of Mr Chernenko. The citation said he was being honoured for his services to party and state, his contribution to peace, culture and the economy, and his "strengthening of the defensive capacity of the Soviet Union".

Observers were struck by the last phrase, which suggested military support for the ailing leader. Some diplomats said the award, which took the form of a Supreme Soviet Decree, read like a summing up of Mr Chernenko's achievements and was consistent with the theory that he might retire honourably

because of ill health. His address to the writers' union reportedly emphasises his commitment to ideological orthodoxy.

The anniversary of the 1934 congress is potentially embarrassing for the Soviet establishment since many of the writers who attended the founding congress subsequently perished in Stalin's purges.

The first congress was addressed both by Maxim Gorky, who laid down the tenets of socialist realism, and Nikolai Bukharin, the old Bolshevik who became a prominent victim of Stalin's terror.

Hassan denies pact with Libya was a betrayal of US

Fez (NYT) - King Hassan of Morocco, one of Washington's closest allies in the Arab world, says his treaty with Libya has been misunderstood in the United States because of an exaggerated view of Colonel Gaddafi as a threat to world peace.

In an interview here, the King said he hoped to maintain good relations with the United States and the West despite the treaty, which started Washington and other Western governments when it was announced on August 14.

"I have not betrayed my American friends because I never committed myself not to sign a treaty with Colonel Gaddafi," the King said. "Why consult people you know are going to say No? I would have gone ahead anyway."

Although the treaty is called a union in the official French translation - there is no official English version - the King said it is not a federation, confederation or fusion of the type which the colonel has tried and failed to conclude with other Arab nations. The King described the treaty as one of limited cooperation and consultation.

The United States, he said, is understandably emotional about the Libyan leader. Without seeming to defend him, the King said Colonel

Gaddafi would be a superman if he had done everything alleged against him. "I can just imagine him switching on his radio and hearing some bomb in the world attributed to him and see him smile," the King said.

Indicating that he thought his relationship with the colonel would help to moderate the Libyan leader, the King also disclosed during the interview that he was a guest between in the recent agreement between Colonel Gaddafi and President Mitterrand to withdraw Libyan and French troops from Chad.



King Hassan: Understands Washington's fears.

Red Sea mine is checked for clues

Cairo (Reuters) - Egypt and its Western allies may at last have in their possession one of the suspected mines blamed for explosions in the Red Sea since early July.

Diplomatic sources said that Royal Navy divers had retrieved part of a device that might be of the type used to mine the waterway. The instrumentation from the cylinder-shaped object is being examined in the hope it will provide clues to its origin. The rest of it, packed with explosives, remains on the seabed.

Exit ban on bankers

Cairo (AFP) - A banking scandal broke here yesterday as authorities said that 18 bankers and stockbrokers had been banned from leaving Egypt, and had had their property seized after being charged with currency offences.

The bankers were directors or board members of three state-aided private banks, the Lemna Trust, Al Ahram and Al Watani Al Masri, which were accused of granting substantial credit without guarantee, for speculation on the currency black market.

Ex-SS man is ordered out

Miami Beach, (Reuters) - Herr Franz Haubinger, aged 64, mayor of the Austrian ski resort of Mayrhofen, had been ordered to leave the United States because he did not admit to immigration officials that he had been a sergeant in the SS.

He was photographed on Friday receiving a commemorative medal from the mayor of Miami Beach, Mr Malcolm Fromberg, who is Jewish.

Action plan

Noumea, New Caledonia, (Reuters) - Melanesian nationalists in New Caledonia have decided to break off autonomy talks with France and to elect a provisional government as part of a new "liberation struggle".

Editor killed

Zamboanga, Philippines (AP) - Jacobo Amang, editor-publisher of the *Mindanao Observer* who was active in the political opposition, died yesterday after unidentified gunmen shot him and a companion on a street in the city of Dipolog.

Cyprus talks

President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus (above) met Mrs Margaret Thatcher at Chequers yesterday to discuss the problems of his divided island. He had returned from New York where he and Mr Rafi Denktash, the Turkish Cypriot leader, had separate talks with Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, Secretary-General of the United Nations. Those talks are scheduled to reopen on October 15.



President Kyprianou met Mrs Margaret Thatcher at Chequers yesterday to discuss the problems of his divided island. He had returned from New York where he and Mr Rafi Denktash, the Turkish Cypriot leader, had separate talks with Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, Secretary-General of the United Nations. Those talks are scheduled to reopen on October 15.

Grenada slate

Grenville, Grenada (AP) - The new National Party, headed by the former Premier, Mr Herbert Blaize, has introduced its 15-candidate slate with a call for Grenadians to vote for a "new age" in their elections on December 3.

Venice floods

Venice (AP) - For the third successive day, high tides have flooded Venice, submerging St Mark's Square and low parts of the lagoon city. The water level reached nearly 3.5ft.

New minister

Monrovia (AFP) - The Liberian leader Samuel Doe has named Carlton Karphe as Minister of Information, replacing Alhaji Kromah, who was dismissed last Thursday.

New envoy

Cairo (AP) - Alexander Belonogov, the first Soviet Ambassador to Egypt in three years, has presented his credentials to President Mubarak.

Soviet visit reaffirms Finnish link

From Olli Kivinen, Helsinki

Finland's Prime Minister, Mr Kalevi Sorsa, left yesterday for an official visit to the Soviet Union, during which he is expected to be the first Western leader to meet President Konstantin Chernenko since rumours about the Soviet leader's failing health started.

During the visit Mr Sorsa will also meet the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, to sign a commercial agreement which will maintain trade between the two countries at a high level.

Finland has worked hard to keep the present international tensions outside Finnish-Soviet relations.

Don't have a go, tourists told

The Foreign Office yesterday warned British tourists in Spain against "having a go" if they are attacked.

Mr Timothy Renton, under-secretary at the Foreign Office, asked in a BBC radio interview whether this would make British tourists easy targets for muggers and bag-snatchers, replied: "It is rather sorry and sad to have to give this advice but it is similar to that the police give in Britain in the same circumstances."

Mr Renton was commenting as the hunt continued on the Costa Brava for the killers of the Scottish holidaymaker, Mr David Mathieson, aged 43, stabbed to death at the weekend when he tried to stop three men snatching his wife's handbag.

His warning was reinforced by a British Embassy spokesman in Madrid, who said: "The

initial reaction when someone grabs something of yours is to try and hang on to it. You have to learn not to."

She added: "We are advising people not to carry large quantities of money around with them and not to wear lots of jewellery. These sorts of crime do seem to be on the increase. I think there is a general problem all over Europe and it is increasing in Spain - possibly because of the high rate of unemployment."

The embassy had dealt with 300 more requests for emergency passports this year than in the same period in 1978. "Obviously some people may have just lost their passports. But, of course, some of them may well have been stolen."

The Association of British Travel Agents (Abta) plans to protest to Spain about the summer of violence - Mr

Mathieson's death being the latest in a series of killings, muggings and robberies suffered by British holidaymakers in Spain.

A spokesman for Abta said yesterday: "We have asked the Foreign Office to put pressure on the Spanish authorities and we will be approaching the Tourism Minister in Spain."

"I think it is very unlikely that holiday trade with Spain will be hit. But people should obviously take every precaution such as not venturing out at night, isolated places by themselves and not carrying jewelry."

A spokesman for Saga Holidays, which specialises in holidays, particularly to Spain, for the over 60s, said: "Obviously we are concerned about what's happened. But the majority of our elderly people probably take these stories with a pinch of salt."

Mondale heckling challenge

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Mr Walter Mondale, the Democratic presidential candidate, faces a clear statement that Republican committees across the nation should not arrange for hecklers to pursue the Democratic ticket.

The Reagan campaign has denied that it has any involvement in the heckling that dogged both Mr Mondale and Mr Geraldine Ferraro.

Mr Mondale said he did not know whether the heckling was being orchestrated by the Reagan campaign, as reported by NBC News. Representative Tony Coelho, chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee, said he was certain that it was.

"Not only am I suggesting dirty tricks but I am suggesting that the people involved in the dirty tricks in the 1972 campaign are reinvented in the 1984 campaign," he added.

Spectrum, page 9

Exercise Lionheart

War games running five hours late

From Rodney Cowton, Hildesheim

Forces involved in Exercise Lionheart yesterday mounted the biggest attack by the British Army since the Second World War.

It involved two armoured divisions and an infantry division, or around 35,000 men and 525 tanks. Just to show that this was only an exercise, and not the real thing, British infantry also fought as part of the opposing "orange" forces along with American, German and Dutch allies.

Another British armoured division, the First, was kept out of the battle entirely in order to provide the umpires, along with German, American and Dutch. They had to decide which attacks were successful, how many men and machines had been knocked out of the battle, and evaluate proceedings.

This is not especially easy. When, on Sunday evening, the 6th Armoured Brigade launched the 4th Division's attack north of Hildesheim, seizing Canal bridges, soldiers from one platoon denounced on television the umpiring which had ruled that they had been wiped out when they had landed in a minefield.

At first light yesterday mem-

bers of the Corps of Royal

Engineers operating south of Hildesheim began throwing bridges across rivers for the tanks and other vehicles of the 3rd Division, which were to attack German forces.

In under 100 minutes 24 men and a Staff Sergeant of 30 Field Squadron of 26th Engineer Regiment assembled a 30-metre long bridge capable of carrying 60-ton tanks. No sooner was this finished than everything came to a standstill because

they were considered to have suffered serious losses in a chemical attack.

Not that this mattered unduly, because in peace-time exercises there is more to war than defeating the enemy. It happened that the British advance crossed a major railway line and main roads, and to allow civilian life to go ahead, the exercise organisers agreed to delays which put the exercise about five hours behind schedule.

British soldiers wounded in Hanover brawl

Hildesheim (Reuters) - Three British Territorial were wounded, one seriously, when a West German civilian blasted them with a shotgun after a brawl in Hanover on Sunday morning, the British Army said.

They were being treated in hospital here, one for serious shotgun wounds to the right leg, but all were out of danger.

Police said a 21-year-old West German was arrested after the shooting and was being held on suspicion of attempted manslaughter. A

second West German, who allegedly beat the soldiers with a baseball bat, was arrested but later released.

Neither man had so far been charged and the shotgun had not been found. The soldiers were visiting Hanover during a break in Exercise Lionheart.

They are a captain, a sergeant and a lance-corporal, aged between 26 and 36, but were not named. They came from 234 Squadron, Royal Corps of Transport, based at Birkenhead.

Danes 'Nato's weak link'

Copenhagen (AP) - An American expert on East-West relations was quoted yesterday as saying that Denmark has become so weak a link in Nato's defense system that the alliance would be better off if the Danes became neutral.

Mr Edward Luttwak, a member of the respected Georgetown University Centre for Strategic Studies, told a Danish newspaper that Nato is facing a "profound restructuring" and "painful debate," with Denmark and Greece coming in for particular scrutiny.

"The Danes should know that Denmark will be thrown out of Nato if it continues to refuse to pay the bill," he was quoted as telling *Politisk Ugeskrift*, a weekly newsletter distributed by the Copenhagen Publishing House Management.

"Today Denmark is the weakest link in the Atlantic alliance. A neutral Denmark outside Nato is better than a weak Denmark in Nato."

Tokyo (AP) - Japan sent fighter planes aloft on Sunday after radar showed 20 Soviet Tupolev "backfire" bombers over the Sea of Japan.

Menzies cleared of plot

Canberra (AFP) - The Australian Government yesterday released secret documents relating to the defection of a Soviet diplomat here. The documents were handed to the Australian authorities by Vladimir Mikhailovich Petrov when he and his wife Edvoka, defected from the Soviet Embassy here in April, 1954.

The papers were said to contain little evidence, however, to support a "conspiracy theory" that the Petrov affair had been rigged by Sir

Robert Menzies, the then Prime Minister.

Mr Petrov furnished the names of 600 Soviet agents and revealed to Western Intelligence for the first time that British defectors Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean were in Moscow and what type of work they were doing.

A Royal Commission on espionage which investigated the Petrov affair in 1955 described one of the papers, known as Document J as a "farrago of fact, falsity and fluff."

JUST A WAR OF WORDS?

Newsweek

ON SALE NOW

Outside views. Inside information.

Mounting cost of Lebanon occupation

Syria sets out its tough terms

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

As the Israelis yesterday recorded some of the most costly guerrilla attacks yet to have been carried out against their occupation troops in southern Lebanon, the Americans were trying to secure Syrian support for security guarantees for Israel's northern border that would enable the Israeli army to withdraw altogether from Lebanon.

In return, however, Syria is demanding security guarantees for Lebanon's southern frontier with Israel which would forbid any Israeli military incursion or air attacks on Lebanese territory.

Mr Richard Murphy, the American Assistant Secretary of State, met President Assad in Damascus yesterday to hear the Syrian leader's conditions for

any guarantees which might provide the new Israeli Government with a chance to disentangle its soldiers from their apparently hopeless war in southern Lebanon.

Yesterday's statement from the Israeli military command in Tel Aviv revealed that two Israelis - one of them a senior Shin Bet plain clothes intelligence agent - were killed on Sunday and 10 soldiers wounded in as many as six separate guerrilla attacks in the south of Lebanon, among the largest number recorded in any single day since the invasion of June 1982.

The Shin Bet man, who was later identified as Mr Ze'ev Geva, aged 29, died with the Israeli soldier when the vehicle in which he was travelling was

hit by gunfire near Kfar Masliki only eight miles south of the Israeli-Syrian front line in the Bekaa valley.

Another soldier was wounded in the same incident, in an area which had hitherto been considered safe from guerrilla attack.

Five more soldiers were wounded, two of them seriously, in an ambush on an Israeli patrol outside Nabatea and three others were hurt in a bomb attack only a mile from the Israeli frontier at Metulla.

The Israelis were able to claim that they had shot dead six guerrillas, three of them Palestinian and one a French woman working for the Palestine Liberation Organisation who took part in an armed

attack on Israeli soldiers at the Awali river from a dinghy.

But in Damascus, where the Syrians are well aware of the cost Israel is paying to stay in southern Lebanon, Mr Murphy was being told that any new security guarantees for the Israeli frontier would have to be worked out between the Israeli and Lebanese military authorities, that they could not be enshrined in any kind of official peace treaty between the two countries and that Israel would not be permitted to maintain even small forces inside the Lebanese border.

The Israelis have already made it clear that they no longer expect Syria's occupation army to leave Lebanon simultaneously with their own occupation troops.



Arresting couple: Bruce Weitz and Alfre Woodard after winning best supporting role awards in *Hill Street Blues* at Sunday night's ceremony.

Police saga locks up Emmies

Hill Street Blues, the dramatic police story which was nearly killed off because of poor ratings after one season, dominated the Emmy awards for the fourth successive year (Ivor Davis writes from Los Angeles). The show led the field with five Emmies - television's equivalent of the Oscars - including one for best drama series, *Cheers*, a comedy set in a Boston bar, and the made-for-television film, *1 Streetcar named Desire*, starring Ann-Margret, were runners-up with four Emmies each.

Something about Amelia, a controversial film which dealt bluntly with father-daughter incest was named best dramatic special of the 1983-84 season, and *Concealed Enemies*, a drama about the Alger Hiss-Whittaker Chambers conspiracy dispute, won best mini-series.

Lord Olivier won best actor in a drama for his role in *King Lear*. The main acting award for *Something about Amelia* went to teenager Roxana Zal, whose mother is British.

Low morale in Iran's 'forgotten' army

By Hazhir Taimourian

A secret official document recently smuggled out of Iran sheds light on difficulties faced by the Iranian Army, which has been locked in battle over the past four years with the armed forces of Iraq.

The document, a copy of which has fallen into the hands of the left-wing revolutionary opposition, the Mujaheddin, is in the form of a long letter dated July 10, 1984 from Colonel Ali Sayyad Shirazi, the Iranian land forces commander, to the former Defence Minister, Mr Mohammad Salimi. Its wealth of detail leaves little doubt about its authenticity.

Colonel Shirazi says that for four years the Army's requests for money to pay its personnel for overtime work have been refused, leading to general loss of morale and despair.

He then contrasts the way the Army has been treated with the many extra payments made to the Revolutionary Guards Corps, a separate army of Islamic zealots which is being seen as an eventual replacement for the land forces left from the years of the monarchy.

Colonel Shirazi says: "Army officers have often served longer than their counterparts in other revolutionary organisations such as the Guards, and they believe themselves forgotten by the authorities, though they have paid with their blood to protect the revolution".

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

Pakistan: Raza Kazim

By Caroline Moorehead
Raza Kazim, an international commercial lawyer in his mid-fifties, has been held virtually isolated since his arrest on January 9, 1984, much of the time in solitary confinement. His health is now feared to be declining rapidly: he suffers from a heart complaint and severe respiratory disease. On rare visits, his family have found him disorientated and depressed.

The case has aroused international concern, with widespread appeals from the United States and elsewhere for an explanation of his continued detention without charge or trial. Having earlier refused to acknowledge that Mr Kazim was in their custody, the martial law authorities in July said he had been arrested under the 1952 Army Act for "attempting to seduce armed forces personnel". In an interview with an Indian journal, a high-ranking general said Mr Kazim was being held with 25 Army officers for arms smuggling offences. Mr Kazim is not known to have been involved in political opposition to the Government, though in 1981 he was detained for a few months after the publication, in an Urdu language journal he edited, of an article critical of the continuation of martial law. He was, however, only one of several hundred lawyers and Army officers arrested at the end of 1983 and beginning of 1984 in connexion with dissent over martial law, and he is not alone in being held without charge.

Though he has no record of mental illness, Mr Kazim apparently has recently been referred to a military psychiatrist.



Mr Kazim: Referred to an Army psychiatrist.

Outspoken Hungarian refuses exit

By Gabriel Ronay

A Hungarian intellectual, who wrote to *The Times* last month to seek help from Western public opinion for Romania's persecuted Hungarian minority, has been summoned to the Hungarian Interior Ministry and invited to leave the country.

Mr Gábor Miklós Tamás, one of the few East Europeans who dared to write to *The Times* giving his full name and address, was politely offered a passport and an exit visa "to whichever country you like". Budapest sources said. But he refused to go.

Mr Tamás, an historian and essayist, is himself a Transylvanian Hungarian who was forced to leave by the Romanian authorities a couple of years ago. He moved to Hungary on the strength of the unwritten right of ethnic Hungarians from neighbouring states to live in the "mother country".

In his letter, Mr Tamás voiced Hungarian public concern about the mounting oppression of some two million Transylvanian Hungarians by the Ceausescu regime. He pointed out that four leading intellectuals opposing the regime's Romanization drive "are not given the chance of a fair trial and are charged on apparently absurd grounds".

According to the sources, the fear of damage to precarious Hungarian-Romanian relations has prompted the Budapest authorities to try to get rid of Mr Tamás who "rushed in where angels fear to tread". The Kadar regime has been trying to alleviate the plight of fellow-Hungarians across the border through quiet diplomacy. But this has signally failed to halt Bucharest's nationalist drive against its Magyars.

For this reason, the sources added, Mr Tamás decided to seek Western help for the endangered Transylvanian Hungarian community regardless of the consequences to himself. Mounting public concern in Hungary about the Transylvanian Magyars makes the handling of the Tamás case a delicate issue. To expel him from the country for speaking up in support of oppressed fellow-Hungarians in a neighbouring communist state would create more problems than it would solve. Besides, the sources said, it would infringe the right of ethnic Hungarians to seek refuge and live in the "mother country".

Israel ends subsidy and petrol price rises 30%

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

The Government has ended subsidies on fuel as part of its draconian programme to reduce living standards to the level of 1982.

Israelis yesterday began paying 30 per cent more on average for petrol, kerosene, cooking gas and diesel fuel. Electricity rates were expected to follow.

The Ministry of Energy said that henceforth fuel prices would reflect true costs on the world market translated into shekels.

Essential foodstuffs continue to enjoy government price support despite subsidy cuts earlier on Sunday of 18 per cent for bread, oil, dairy products and eggs, 30 per cent for chicken and frozen beef and 53 per cent for margarine.

The subsidy on bread remained yesterday at 144 per cent, eggs 108 per cent, milk 101 per cent, frozen chicken 97 per cent, oil 28 per cent and margarine 14 per cent.

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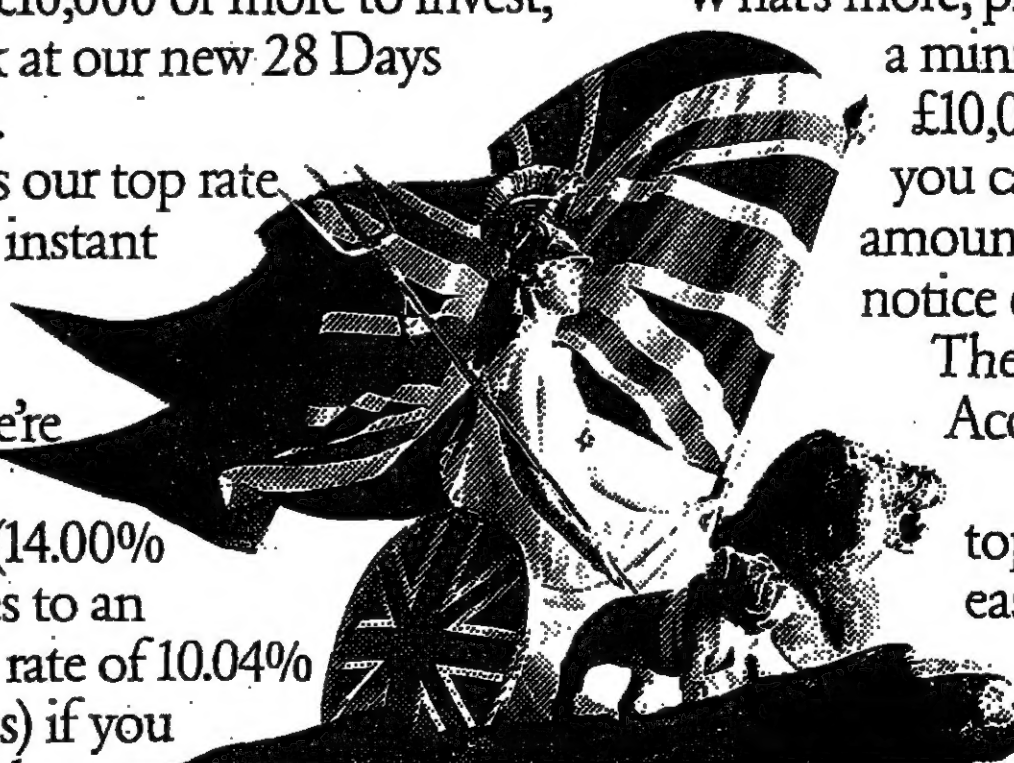
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The spirit of Confucius is alive and well

From Denis Taylor, Zhao Xian, China

A new statue of Confucius replacing one destroyed by Red Guards during China's Cultural Revolution was unveiled in the temple complex in this town near Peking during weekend celebrations to mark the sage's birthday.

In spite of doubts expressed by Western scholars about exactly when the philosopher who has influenced Chinese life for most of the past 2,500 years was born, the Chinese have no reservations. They say that he was born here in 551 BC and that last Saturday (Sept 22) was his 2,535th anniversary date, measured by the Chinese lunar calendar.

Confucius was vilified during the Cultural Revolution, which was unleashed in 1966 and ended with the arrest of the Gang of Four led by Jiang Qing, the widow of Mao Tse-tung, 10 years later.

Reading of the sayings of Confucius was not simply an attack on the figure who symbolized China's long feudal past. In 1974 the attacks became part of the left-wing campaign against Chou En-lai, the moderate and popular Prime Minister, and were understood as such in a country where oblique historical references in newspapers are read

Lee's son defended

Singapore (AP) - No nepotism was involved in the choice of the Prime Minister's son Lee Hsien Loong as a parliamentary candidate, according to the Deputy Prime Minister.

Mr Srinatharaj Rajaratnam, second Deputy Prime Minister (Foreign Affairs), defended Mr Lee Junior's

candidate in an article in *Petir*, the newspaper of the People's Action Party. Mr Rajaratnam said he took the initiative, with the Prime Minister's knowledge, to ask two party screening committees to consider Mr Lee Junior.

سكرا من الاصل

SPECTRUM

moreover...
Miles Kington

I occasionally get letters from people who think I still review jazz for *The Times*, even though I hung my type dancing shoes years ago. I was sent into a reverie by one such received last week from Geoff Green, who runs Wednesday and Friday sessions in Munster Square, London NW1. At St Mary Magdalene Church, actually.

He presents the best in British jazz there and wonders why British audiences don't turn out in greater numbers to support the home product. He even wonders if there is any way I could mention the address and club sessions in print.

Well, no way, Geoff. That wouldn't be right, somehow. But it wasn't this that started off the reverie; it was his mentioning that on October 3 and November 1 (and I'm only sorry I can't mention the dates in print) they are presenting two evenings of Django Reinhardt's music. And that got me thinking about a George Melly programme I had glimpsed recently on one of those evenings when all four channels were featuring George Melly - even the gangsters in the old film were all George Melly, it seemed.

Because on the programme where he was actually singing, there was one song which grabbed my attention far more than any of the others. A wistful sort of song called *Nuages* written by Django more than 40 years ago and fitted out with words somewhere along the way. And what stood out about this song, I realised, was that it actually had a good tune. The other songs he sang did use different notes as they progressed, but this was the only one with a really strong melody line.

Now, this sounds like prelude to a "they don't write tunes like that any more" complaint. Far from it. A lot of George's repertoire is far older than that, without necessarily involving stronger tunes. In fact, the blues, which is George Melly's home base, doesn't really have much of a tune at all. One or two blues songs, such as *St Louis*, have good and instantly recognizable melodies but most blues are marginal variants on one or two basic riffs. When people have to transcribe blues into piano albums, they have terrible trouble making them sound different from one another.

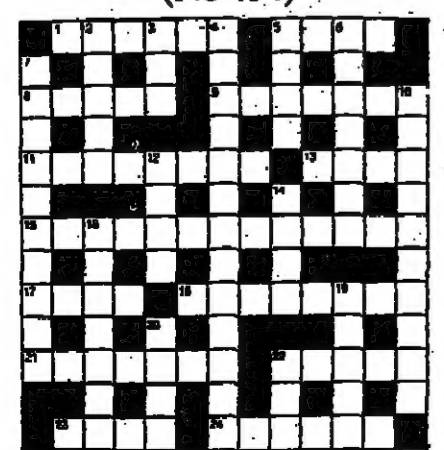
Yes, this article is a "they don't write tunes like that any more, and what's more they never did" article. Of course, the Gershwins, Kerns and Porters wrote fine tunes, but we conveniently remember the best and forget the rest. If you want to hear the rest, you should listen to Brian Rust's marvellous Capital Radio programme, *Mardi Gras*, where every Sunday night he plays a wide range of pre-war jazz and dance music. It's lovely stuff, way off the beaten track, but it does tend to suggest that when you get off the track, there aren't many great forgotten melodies hiding in the undergrowth.

I don't hear many fine tunes in modern pop music, not even from my favourite songwriter Randy Newman. I don't hear them in modern musicals either. There's an old modern joke about the Lloyd Webber school of musical, that because of media exposure you go into that kind of musical already humming the tunes. In my experience you come out having already forgotten them.

What's different about music today, perhaps, is that the tune is no longer so important. With trend-setting groups, it's the style, image, dress and presentation that matter. Outside that area, pop music is heavily influenced by gospel, disco music and funk, which depend more on the sound, the beat, the style, than the melody line. When the occasional composers of real melodies, such as Stevie Wonder or Lennon-McCartney, come along, they stick out like a healthy thumb.

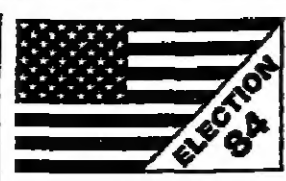
Good heavens, I'm sounding like an old reactionary. Better snap out of it. End of reverie. Back to normal tomorrow. Meanwhile, I'll just stick on this old Hoagy Carmichael tape.

CONCISE CROSSWORD
(No 454)



- ACROSS
- 1 Press-up (4,2)
 - 5 Rage (4)
 - 8 Absolute (5)
 - 9 Permanent (7)
 - 11 Thick type (4,4)
 - 13 Single part (4)
 - 15 Law philosophy (13)
 - 17 Deer secretion (4)
 - 18 Distinction (8)
 - 21 Vagabond (7)
 - 22 More spacious (5)
 - 23 Noose (4)
 - 24 Arrow poison (6)
- DOWN
- 2 Before (5)
 - 3 Not him (3)
 - 4 Multi-coloured (13)
 - 5 Kiss (4)
 - 6 Three-cornered hat (7)
 - 7 Meaningless talk (5,5)
 - 10 Spare person (10)
 - 12 Swift (4)
 - 14 Paradise (4)
 - 16 Rice dish (7)
 - 19 Depths (5)
 - 20 Seductive woman (4)
 - 22 Armed conflict (3)

SOLUTION TO No 453
ACROSS: 1 Cycle 4 Puzzle 8 Helot 9 Notepad
10 Informal 11 Rota 13 Philanderer 17 Avary
18 Abrogate 21 Utilise 22 Inert 23 Purlien
24 Later
DOWN: 1 Cohort 2 Calif 3 Entirely
4 Fontainebleau 5 Auto 6 Zipcode 7 Endear
12 Memorial 14 Harrier 15 Gasmop 16 Better
19 Alert 20 Midi



Ronald Reagan is riding high as he aims for a second

term at the White House, despite his much-publicised gaffes. In this second report Trevor Fishlock reveals how the President is always kept in a flattering limelight

Making the prime-time President

"When you're running for President you do what you're good at. Ronald Reagan is very good on television. Obviously we run the campaign on TV and we restrict his contact with the press. Of course we do. We don't want him to screw up."

In his blunt way Lyn Nofziger, a Reagan aide for many years, summarizes the simple strategy of the President's staff. Mr Reagan is both projected and gagged.

The first rule of politics is to win and presentation being pre-eminent, the central objective for the White House image-shapers is to control the way the President appears on television, especially on the evening television news watched by 100 million people.

To Michael Deaver, image-maker-in-chief, management of that minute or so of nationwide news covering the President's activities is crucial. Every morning he chairs meetings at which a "story of the day" is devised to show Mr Reagan in a positive light, to emphasize his leadership and buoyancy, his apparent command of the broad sweep of issues.

Mr Deaver, who knows the President better than anyone other than Nancy Reagan, refers to his boss as "The Talent" - his tribute to a good performer. Mr Deaver is the chamberlain. He and Mrs Reagan are very close and they are the keepers of the inner gate. Mr Deaver runs the President's diary. The very protective Mrs Reagan ensures that her husband gets plenty of rest.

A vital adjunct to image management is the gaffe-control policy which limits Mr Reagan's informal contacts with reporters. The President lacks a command of the detail of issues and current events. His exaggerations, unwise remarks, mistakes and fibs (once described by an associate as parables), literally fill a volume on sale in bookshops. His advisers don't want him tripped. For one thing, it messes up the script.

When he received an unexpected hard question recently and had trouble answering it, Larry Speakes, his press secretary disconnected the microphones.

Reporters in the press pool following the President are dropped or kept at a distance and the Secret Service has been used to snuff their questioning, intervening if they get too close. Reporters complain that when Mr Reagan walks to his helicopter the engine is revved up

to drown their shouted questions. In its obsessive way, the White House tried to suppress a picture of Mr Reagan in the track suit he wears while relaxing in his plane.

Cameras and the right scenery are enough: the President is taking his ease to the people on the screen. He does not work on the same wavelength as journalists and he does not need to meet the press and risk shooting himself in the foot and upsetting his minders.

The key part of the strategy was achieved long ago, to make the press, and particularly television, deal in coin of the White House's choosing.

The campaign is only an extension of the day-to-day management of the presidency. The White House men were determined that they, not reporters and producers, would decide what images of the President would be seen by Americans. It is the White House which frames the agenda, keeps its grip on the information tap and rules on its own terms: anything else, the President's men maintain, would be intolerable.

Under the constitution and through long practice the press occupies a fundamental role in American democracy. In other days, in other presidencies, it enjoyed access to the court and leading courtiers, and exercised its considerable influence with much independence. In King Ronald's time it has been pushed by powerful courtiers beyond the palace gates, where it chafes and waits for crumbs and maundy, shouting questions into the wind.

The head of the President's coterie is James Baker, a tall Texan lawyer, aged 54, who has risen rapidly and is now Chief of Staff, the senior White House official. In the struggle between conservatives and moderates in the White House and the party he is thought by his critics to be too moderate.

Other leading members of the inner circle are Stuart Spencer, aged 57, a Californian political strategist and old Reagan hand; and Mr Deaver, who is 46, has worked for Mr Reagan for 18 years and is almost one of the family.

Mr Edwin Meese, one of the original Meese-Baker-Deaver triad, an associate of the President since 1967, and Attorney-General designate has lost influence and has no significant role in the campaign.

The White House men have the helm in the reelection effort. The Reagan-Bush campaign, with £32m



The one that got away - the President in that tracksuit.

to spend on the November election, is separate but essentially the engine room under their control. Its chairman is Senator Paul Laxalt, aged 62, a close friend of the President. "We're like brothers," he says of a friendship that grew when they were governors of neighbouring California and Nevada.

When Mr Laxalt was questioned about a Las Vegas racketeer's contribution to his gubernatorial campaign, he said that man was a friend and he would not drop him.

The campaign director is Ed Rollins, aged 41, a beefy former

weightlifter and shrewd political strategist. He heads more than 250 workers, busy as ants, in the comfortable campaign offices in Washington. This is where state campaigns are coordinated, speeches are written, the nation's newspapers monitored, the Reagan message beamed to radio stations and newspapers across the land. There are special sections handling ethnic voters, and also a Christian voters' cell, mobilizing churches to recruit Christians to the cause.

The campaign's inner circle members are hardened, well-in-

formed political heavyweights. They have a broad knowledge of news management and presentation built on the foundation of what every political handler learnt in the election of Richard Nixon in 1968, when electoral stage-management reached a high level of expertise.

In particular, they understand the dynamics of television and journalism as well as anyone in broadcasting and newspaper.

Michael Deaver, the consummate public relations man, is expert in lighting, camera angles and photographic illusion, things that

Mr Reagan, too, used to being directed professionally, understands. Mr Deaver makes sure his boss is shown in the most favourable way. When he went to Korea to prepare for the President's trip there he chose and marked the places where the President should stand for the best TV shots. The White House is well aware of television's hunger for pictures above all, of its liking for the novel even in preference to the significant.

The President's rare prime-time press conferences, too, are carefully managed. The President has a seating plan in front of him, identifying correspondents, and he picks them out and gives bland, rehearsed answers. The journalistic practice, common in the early part of his reign, of criticizing the President for his numerous factual errors and fudging, has declined. It's stale news. The press is unpopular with many Americans, who are pleased to see it slapped down. If Mr Reagan's intuition had not told him how middle America feels, his pollsters, led by Richard Wirthlin, certainly would.

The President's men are remarkably well-informed by the pollsters, whose close monitoring of opinion and computer projections enable them to know the attitudes of Americans, day by day, region by region. Thus the President's own approach, and speeches, written by Kenneth Khachigian, can be tailored to mainstream thinking. He says what people want to hear.

And what they want, the President and his men are firmly convinced, is good news. The commercials made by the President's £20m television advertising campaign are determinedly upbeat and optimistic, full of flags and smiles, highly patriotic and unabashedly sentimental.

The ads so far are soft sell, evoking issues, evoking a hopeful, Norman Rockwell, America. The ad campaign is created by 40 advertisers, fresh from triumphs with Pepsi and Meow Mix, known as "The Tuesday Team" (polling day is a Tuesday) and led by New York executive Jim Travis.

Many journalists feel manipulated by the White House, but there is nothing particularly sinister in that. It is for the journalists and broadcasters to adjust to the circumstances. Still, many journalists and politicians feel disturbed that the President is being so firmly fenced off from those who represent the people.

They fret about lack of access, but, as a Washington political columnist said to me, Mr Reagan does not give good interviews. "He simply doesn't have a lot to say. I've talked with him privately and he is the same old the same old."

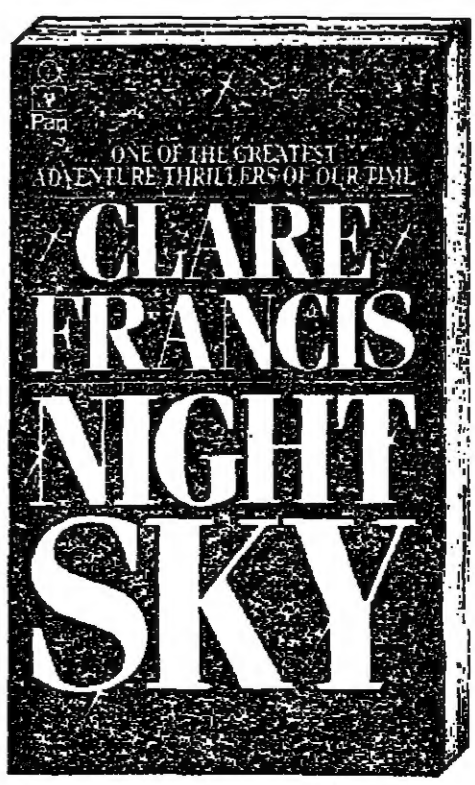
He is not interested in ideas or exploring issues. There's nothing deceptive about him, he's a nice man with simple goals who has been saying the same things for years.

Ronald Reagan's simplicity, of course, makes him easier to present to the people. The President of the United States is a version of monarch, embodying the people's ideas about themselves, an element in their self-respect.

When Mr Reagan arrived in office, this monarchy had been battered by the years of social unrest, Vietnam, the criminality of Nixon's years, the ineptness of Carter. In their present mood the people require that this singular representative should remain untarnished, even above criticism. He had distanced himself from government, and made a virtue of bumbles. The duck has not stopped at his desk, others have taken the heat.

The President and his men believe their campaign is in tune with a broad feeling in the land: through Ronald Reagan Americans are enjoying a kind of restoration. A woman from Nevada remarked: "It's not a bad thing we have an actor for President. Only an actor knows how a president should behave."

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FASHION I by Suzy Menkes

Quality, the one thing you can't hype

The current high street war has brought in stylish fashion at affordable prices. The mass-market shops are trading up, but keeping prices down. Whoever wins the battle for our bodies, the consumer will score.

That is the received wisdom. (especially from the shops themselves) as new stores are spawned and established names are born again.

Like a mature woman discovering lip gloss, Richard Shops (now called Richards) are brightening up their daisy chain of shops. Under a variety of short, sharp names - and under the spell of the successful Next - Solo, Ditto, Planet and Visuals stud our streets and stores.

On this page you can see how the

shops present themselves - similar images of classic elegance with high fashion cut and colour, the same vision of a woman old enough to know better clothes. Even the shops themselves have an identikit, modular, Conran-designed appearance.

There is something else that links all these clothes: their prices, which vary by hardly 1p from one shop to Next.

The high street war is supposed to be about bringing fashion to the discerning woman from 25 - 40. It is really about money.

The clothes on this page - although I don't expect readers or retailers to agree with me - are ridiculously cheap. For all the marketing polish, prices - from £12.99 for a sweater or £17.99 for

FASHION EDITOR'S COMMENT

a skirt - are rock bottom. The "new" high street image is a familiar old wine in a new bottle: the English woman's obsession with price as opposed to value, and quantity as opposed to quality, in her wardrobe.

I am not against cheap clothes. I am pleased that the fashion level in the high street has so dramatically improved. I think that mass-market clothes are value for money. But the "trading up" is in taste, not substance.

The average price of a mass-market skirt is £24.99 (see table below) and that is exactly half what I think you should be prepared to spend for a good

quality skirt for regular winter wear. My view is echoed in the price structure of the Continental clothes, imported from France, Italy, Scandinavia and, increasingly, Germany, who are taking over the middle fashion ground.

The focus of the high street is now on the women who have grown out of the teenage role and not yet re-defined a fashion image - the Sixties/seventies generation. It was at that time that the notion of cut, quality and finish was swept away on a thigh-high tide of mini skirts.

An entire generation - male and

female - has come to maturity understanding everything about fashion and nothing about clothes. Instead of educating its public towards the lasting pleasure of perfect cut, fit, fabric and proportion, the shops continue to pander to the passion for change. Quality and style in Britain seems to be in opposition, so that the established houses cling to their set-in sleeves and bust-darted blazers and the others make a pretty good job of ugly acrylics.

Recently there have been signs of change, with serious companies like Alexon, Country Casuals and Viyella all struggling to bring more style and spirit into their ranges.

Designers in Britain, who have no

factories or back-up, complain that they cannot get their clothes made. Hardy Amies, that most British of designers, has turned to Italy for his ready-to-wear. If prices are held down artificially by the high street multiples, is it surprising that cost-cutting is endemic in fashion manufacturing and that clothes are made to a price, not a quality standard?

My fear is that the pressure from the high street will squeeze the middle market until the consumer is left with nothing between high street fashion at £30 and designer labels at £300.

There will be nothing, that is, but the clothes imported from countries where women believe that, if you want more from fashion, why pay less?

Marks & Spencer

Marks and Spencer have 263 stores (and a new one opening in Bishop's Cleeve in October). Even a giant needs a change of clothes and M & S are not immune to the current high street fever.

More fashion, a younger target customer and greater accent on street styles like workwear are part of a new Marks and Spencer campaign. The re-vamp includes menswear, where pleated trousers and a wadded trench coat are surfacing among the sea of safe separates.

For fashion-conscious customers who live near the "selected" stores, these statements of style are a bonus: an Italian-looking leather blouson for £95, a sleek and sophisticated coat dress. But these directional clothes will not be seen nationwide.

The strengths of Marks and Spencer are also their weaknesses. They refuse to compromise on quality and are therefore considered "expensive" by a generation that does not care about the performance of clothes.

Marks and Spencer were the first high street shop to respond to affluence by trading up. Those customers are still with them, but they are now 35 plus. To catch the 25-year-olds, M & S have now to respond to the quickening fashion pulse.



Velvet-collared wool jacket £49.50, wool skirt £27.50, cardigan £14.99, cotton blouse £13.99, bow tie £2.99, major stores.

Next

Next is the role model for the high street. "Aspirational, affordable, collectable" are the buzz words. Translated on to the rails, that means clothes that look more classy than their price tags suggest, sold as a package of co-ordinated separates (including accessories and shoes) that you can add to during the season.

The "revolution" came in the marketing of the image and the presentation of the clothes in the shops. Modular units, designed by Conran, gave a Continental image (50 per cent of the clothes folded in pigeon holes) and could be installed almost overnight in existing shops.

Next sprung from the loins of its parent company Hepworth in 1982, replacing the Kendall chain of stores. The 70 shops of that first season have now grown to 162. Next for Men, launched this autumn at the same 23 to 40 year old target customer, now has 30 shops, rising to 52 by October 1985.

Next clothes are not, like Benetton, based on classic

shapes offered in a wide selection of colours. The appeal of Next is in the package deal to take the pain out of shopping: the jacket that goes with the skirt, that goes with the shirt.

The Next co-ordination is reinforced by advertising and promotion to present the total image to the customer. The staff are also encouraged to sell in a way that has not been seen in the high street since the boutique killed off the Madam shop 20 years ago.

George Davies, now Group Retail Managing Director for Next men's and women's wear, came from a direct sales company that sold clothes like Tupperware. He imbued his young staff with a revivalist fervour for selling, with incentives for the managers with the biggest sales increase.

Next's three-pronged assault on the high street - the clothes, the shop presentation and the staffing - are not always understood by copy-cats.

The clothes are clean, modern shapes with high fashion details like leather trim. They would not frighten the horses and should not so scare other

Richards

Richards are changing everything from the name to their clothes. "Even the fire sprinklers are a new modern design", says a bemused employee.

Sir Terence Conran has taken over Richards Shops lock, stock and fire sprinklers and is dragging the chain from the 1950s into the 1980s. Two weeks ago, the first revamped store opened in Wood Green, North London. "We're not trying to be a Jaeger," says Richards managing director Tony Stafford. "We want a range of fashion accepted by a wide range of people."

The first 36 of the Richards 208 stores will be made over by next spring with 120 completed by next September. Richards problems are to lose their identity as the stores that sold on the basis of "never mind the quality, feel the price tag". The stock is already being traded up with a cashmere mix coat at £99.99 and a stylish three-quarter wool coat at £69.99.

Richards merchandise has always been selected by the buyers, but Conran's Habitat/Mothercare design studio is now working to change that by direct liaison with suppliers.

A massive programme of staff training is under way. Whether buyers, entrenched in their domains will respond warmly to this new arrangement remains to be seen.



Knitted skirt £17.99, tunic £15.99, striped cardigan £19.99.



Tweed jacket £49.99, skirt £19.99, rib sweater £12.99, belt £14.99.

Principles

Principles is the Burton group's answer to Next - and they say so in their ads.

The first shop opened this month in Cardiff, followed by Cambridge, Wakeford, Epsom and Wood Green. By the end of this year there will be 31 shops in high streets from Bromley to Barnsley.

Since they invite comparison with Next, I would place the image as slightly more sophisticated, less sporty, with more evening wear (and including some lingerie), but otherwise similar in style, and especially in price structure.

The target customer is the ubiquitous 25-40 year old. (Does fashion life really end at 40?) The Principles shops are slightly more glamorous - apricot carpet, dried flowers in the individual fitting rooms.

Behind Principles is Burton Group chairman Ralph Halpern, who brought concession areas within Top Shop at the height of the boutique boom 15 years ago. He believes that there is still a gap in the market for women who want sophisticated clothes at realistic prices, even if the image then outstrips the price.



Bubble knit sweater £21.95, cardigan £24.95, cord skirt £22.95.

Country Casuals

Country Casuals were set up 11 years ago "for the woman who aspired to Jaeger - but couldn't afford the prices". The two firms shared a parent company, Coats Paton, who realized that there was an increasing gap between - to use the favourite marketing words - the "aspirational and the affordable".

Country Casuals are now out on their own with 125 shops, 55 free-standing, 70 shops-within-shops and the trend towards the former.

The early mistake was to set up in the provinces and make provincial clothes. Last year came a re-vamp of the image with the accent on colour and the introduction of make-up and jewelry to complete the accessory/clothing package.

I have always seen Country Casuals as a flicker of life in the middle market, but they themselves cite a market survey that puts a total outfit on the high street price scale: Alexon £179, Planet £172.50, Reldan £167.80, Country Casuals £152.50, Ditto £141.84, Next £113.80.

They have not got Next's fashion flair, but they do have a recognizable identity.



Flannel jacket £65, skirt £27, blouse £31, hat £19.50.

Skirting round the price tag

The upward and downward movement of skirts is charted not in headlines, but in price tags. Within one shop or store the range is likely to be from £15 to £30. This doubling of prices is a sensitive sales point. But the gap widens even further by doubling again for the quality labels like Jaeger (£40-£70) and again for designer-label skirts (£80-£120). The way that skirt prices move is also an indication of the changing image of the shops and stores.

MANUFACTURERS' AVERAGE SELLING PRICE

Alexon	£28
Country Casuals	£25
Newman	£32.95
Planet	£35
Reldan	£32.95
Styleman	£24.95

SHOPS AND STORES: LOWEST, HIGHEST, BEST SELLING

Dickins and Jones	£19.95
	£105
	£29
Debenhams	£12.99
(selected)	£49.99
(all)	£19.99
Fenwick	£10.95
	£105
	£14.95
John Lewis	£9.95
	£27
	£14.95
Marks and Spencer	£12.99
(selected)	£49.99
(all)	£19.99
	£14.99

DESIGNER LABELS: AVERAGE PRICE

Sheridan Barnett	£115
Cacharel	£50
Jasper Conran	£136
Louis Feraud	£100
Daniel Hechter	£80
Jaeger	£55
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Escada's dramatically co-ordinated package. Animal print mohair jacket approximately £260, leopard spot blouse £109, slim wool skirt £115, all from Harrods and Designer Room Dickins and Jones next month.

Why the Germans are making their mark

On Saturday, the Harrods autumn Harvestfest comes to an end. The month-long promotion has been a public accolade for the rise and rise of German fashion. German manufacturers have invaded the suit and coat rooms, and increasingly the separates departments, of all the major London stores, and in the last decade have become an international fashion force.

The spearhead of this movement is Escada, a Munich-based company set up in 1977, which also markets the slightly cheaper line Laurel and the young sportswear Crises label. In Germany, and this season in Harrods, Margaretha Ley (designer and founder with her husband Wolfgang) is also selling her own label range.

The Escada deal is a package: the separates are co-ordinated in groups of colour and style and put together that way not just for customers, but for the buyers, who are often just as bemused as the rest of us about putting looks together. From hats to shoes, and with high gloss brochures to show how it all works, the customer gets a

total, expensive and sometimes overwhelming "look".

The other strength of the German ranges is their quality and delivery. Investment in highly automated factories, colour coding by computer, coupled with a national pride in efficiency and order, produces the goods on the rail. That is where the Italians, with much more intrinsic style and taste, often fail to deliver.

The other big-selling German label is Mott, another Munich firm with the same package of planning, computerized delivery, quality control and automated delivery for the buyers, and the same creative advertising and marketing for the customer. Mott emphasizes its work with the buyers, giving them explanatory teaching sessions.

I believe that the real success of the German companies lies not just with their technical efficiency, but with their position in the market place. Although Escada is expensive, Laurel, Mott and the other fast-selling labels like Styleman

and Betty Barclay are pitched at just that price and quality level which is missing among British manufacturers.

"The German market grew very fast for us and has now levelled out," says Mary Flack of Fenwick. "Whereas the Germans used to have no style, they were clever enough to take on designers."

"But above all we started buying because they filled the middle market gap."

"There still isn't really anyone in this country who can deliver the same package - although we have to order well ahead and it is very hard to get repeats. It would be so much easier for us if we could get the same clothes made in Britain."

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FASHION II by Suzy Menkes

This time the dandy is a woman



The dandy is a delight. He stands elegantly poised between the stuffy suits of twentieth-century fashion and the earlier excess. His silhouette starts with a rakish top hat. The outline of his body is quite girlish - soft at the shoulders, nipped in at the waist with trousers rounded at the hips and narrowing below the knees. His crowning glory is his neck, where foulards and cravats are tied with studied nonchalance. (*The Art of Dress* published in 1822, showed 32 varieties of knots at the neck.)

The dandy is the symbol of the Romantic period, and in a suitably romantic gesture he has handed over to the ladies all the accoutrements of his attire. You don't have to carry a silver topped cane to be in

fashion this season, but the brocade waistcoat, the shapely tailored jacket, the velvet collar and even the top hat are softening severe man-tailoring. Cravats are everywhere, mostly in Paisley and foulard prints and at their most elegant when wrapped round the throat and fastened with a paste stock pin. The long, fitted hacking jacket and the redingote both give the essential dandy outline. Even the cloak, that dashing garment to the rock coat, has swung back.

The waistcoat is the other favoured dandy detail, from flamboyant brocades to trim dark wool, worn, perhaps, with a felt waist to give a Mad Hatter look to the outfit. For these, should be something slightly off-beat or eccentric about the dandy look.

Chateaubriand, that most Romantic of French poets, describes the dandy's Byronic charms. "He must have something neglected about his person, neither clean shaven nor fully bearded, but as if his

beard had grown without warning in a moment of despair; locks of wind-blown hair, a piercing gaze, sublime, wandering, faded eyes, lips puckering in disdain for the human species, a bored Byronic heart, drowned in disgust and mystery of being."

Today's interpretation is slightly less poetic. There is something louche about the hanging shirt tails, the deliberately crumpled silk shirt (you buy it like that), the raffish accessories, the ring-master's hat.

The current image started like so many other of this season's looks - with Jean Paul Gaultier in Paris, who overlaid his dandy circus clothes with a sense of fun, even of the surreal.

The young British designers are in the same mood (see below). But since romance is British fashion's stock in trade, most of the English dandies will be taking the details straight.

Fabrics spell out the dandy story, with sensuous fur and velvet trimming rougher tweed,

with embossed and gilded monograms picked out on pockets, with patterned foulard silks on cravats, hankies and ties. From Ralph Lauren comes the ultimate expression of the look - a velvet smoking jacket with crested pocket and lapels lapped in fur.

What has the dandy to do with the rest of autumn fashion now in the shops? The thread that runs through all the disparate images currently in style, is that they have come to women from men.

The suit and shirt shapes of the mainstream clothes are all based on men's clothing, and the dandy in the early nineteenth century was also a male phenomenon. The fitted jacket is a steal from the man's riding outfit, as is the cravat.

Beau Brummell, that dashing of the dandies, understood the social implications of neckwear. Standing with his waist surrounded by a sea of crumpled and discarded cravats, he told a caller "Sir, those are our failures."



Dressed up for a fine romance

Britain's young designers are in neo-Romantic mood. They are turning with passion to the elaborate detailing and intricate patternings of historical costumes.

Textile designer Helen Lishman, who runs the pertinently named design team English Eccentrics, is using eclectic prints this season for a well-priced range of screen-printed cottons and silks. Inspired by the finely drawn, curly snail-shell shapes of Viennese painter Gustav Klimt, she juggles with the past and present, adding the graffiti art popularized by New Yorker Keith Haring and a nineteenth-century drawing of a



"I like to mix funny things, starting at the source - original art and architecture - and then abstracting the ideas," she says.

The rich, baroque effects come in cream, fiery red, silver grey and black, and are made into clothes that combine the "precise and loose" with clean simple lines, often softened with a tightly crumpled surface.

The English Eccentrics label has found success in the American market, where stores like Macy's & Neiman-Marcus are especially receptive to British designers who take the path away from the mainstream.

John Calliano is the Byron of British fashion. His Napoleonic menswear collection, *Les Incroyables* (above) moves on from where Vivienne Westwood ran out. Designed for his graduation from St Martin's College of Art in July, the clothes are now on sale in Browns and Bazaar of South Molton Street.

John, a shy 23-year-old, has anticipated the revival of the male dandy, bringing new twists to romantic dressing for men. Luxurious Paisley foulards, rosebud brocades and striped silk moirés appear unexpectedly on the sleeve cuffs, the fur of rolled hems and decorating the linings of his dramatic coats. Cropped waistcoats button over tea-stained cotton organdie nightshirts which are left loose and flowing over ruffled white leggings or even a calf-length skirt.

Above: Black screen-printed silk dress approx £52.50; cropped silk jacket £25. Also red, grey, banana. By English Eccentrics from Joseph, Sloane Street SW1; Koko, Garrick Street WC2; Accessoire, St Christopher's Place W1; Square, Bond. Best neckties and earrings by Telford, patterned tights both from Liberty, Shoes, Mitas. Above right: Men's silk shirt £57.50; towelling/silk waistcoat £35; silk trousers £41.25. By English Eccentrics. Books, Hobbs. Hair by Simon Marsden for Schumi. Make-up by Toshi Reynolds using Ulina II. Photographs by ANDY LANE.

"I'm making my next collection more modern looking, less like fancy dress", he told me from the studio where he is busy producing the spring/summer range that will be shown at Olympia during fashion week in two weeks' time.

Christine Painell

Above left: Velvet collared herringbone tweed coat £39.99, from C and A. Crushed white silk shirt £34.95, same £24.99; both from Hobbs, South Molton Street, W1. Paisley brocade waistcoat from Forget-Me-Not, Chelsea Antique Market. Pearls and spotted white silk cravat, Liberty. Paste gemset brooch by Monty Don from Harrods and Liberty. Trousers by Shenean Barnett. Black velvet top hat £33. The Hat Shop, 68 Neal Street, WC2. Diamina cuff gloves by Charlotte Faber.

Above right: Fitted tweed dandy jacket by Sheridan Barnett £209.50 from Chic, Heath Street, Hampstead NW3; Cream, Leeds; Hobby, Cardiff. Cane, Hobbs. Top hat, The Hat Shop. Gloves, Charlotte Faber.

Make-up by Teresa Palmer for Estée Lauder Hair by Simon Marsden for Schumi Photographs by MIKE OWEN, on the Fountain Terrace at The Barbican

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THE TIMES DIARY

Written out

Tom Rosenthal, I can reveal, is to quit as chairman of both Secker and Warburg and William Heinemann on Friday. His surprise resignation is to be publicly announced today. Rosenthal, who has no job to go to, refused to comment yesterday, saying only that as a "traditional book man and publisher" he was not in tune with BTR, the industrial conglomerate headed by Sir Owen Green which bought Secker and Heinemann last year. According to my sources, Rosenthal, who was appointed MD of Secker by Frederic Warburg 14 years ago, quit after he was offered an alternative job in the group's reorganization. Peter Gross, Secker's publishing director, starts as MD on Monday, and Rosenthal's chairmanship will be assumed by Charles Pick, currently MD of the Heinemann Group. Rosenthal, who masterminded the controversial *The Penicillin* film, will not, I suspect, be passing on to Pick the symbolic "torch" he was given by Warburg on his deathbed; the publisher's personal first edition copy of *Animal Farm* signed by George Orwell, a Warburg author.

Catching up

Television Centre is raring with rumours about a successor to Richard Somerset Ward, who has quit as BBC-TV's Head of Arts and Music. The troubled department has seen Tony Palmer's *Mainstream* pulled off after one season in 1980 and the revamped *Omnibus* go through three presenters in as many years. Now, I hear, the corporation is looking outside its ranks and has approached John Drummond, a former BBC man who went on to direct the Edinburgh Festival. "The BBC talks to many people who have been long serving," he says modestly. But the clever money is on Melvyn Bragg, who started his career on the 1960s *Omnibus*. "The rumours haven't reached me, but I've been away," says Bragg, editor and presenter of London Weekend's coveted *South Bank Show*.

Cash point

With recent assassination threats, you would think Arthur Scargill would be the most heavily protected man since Hugh Hefner. Not so. Bill Cash, Tory MP for Stafford, rang me excitedly yesterday to say he simply walked up to Scargill's platform unchallenged at the Stoke-on-Trent miners' rally at the weekend. "I asked him to repudiate violence and intimidation on the picket line in his speech," said Cash. "Scargill said I must be referring to police violence and intimidation." Cash was finally driven off the platform by a torrent of verbal abuse.

● Liberals in Harrow, in a novel way of raising funds, have formed a syndicate to buy a greyhound called Liberal Flyer which will be raced at nearby Wembley. The winnings, if any, will swell constituency coffers.

Window dressing

A surprise awaits Shirley Williams on her return from a British Council jaunt up the Amazon. Her erstwhile agent in Crosby, Mark Bestell, has been chastising delegates to the SDP conference in Buxton for looking like "dummies from a Burton's shop window". Has left to join the Liberals. He switched so swiftly after the conference that he was also able to attend the Liberal Assembly in Bournemouth last week. He tried to warn Shirley in Buxton, he says, but "she was far too busy."

BARRY FANTONI



"Bang goes the old excuse, 'I haven't got change of a fiver, guv'."

Kim and Ken

There are dangers in Frederick Forsyth's habit of using real people in his novels. Ken Livingstone, for example, is not at all pleased about references to himself in *The Fourth Protocol* and has shown them to his lawyers. He particularly objects, I understand, to a fictional Kim Philby describing him as "a nondescript, instantly forgettable little fellow with a nasal voice" whose ousting of GLC Labour leader Andrew McIntosh within hours of his 1981 election victory was "a truly brilliant coup of which Lenin himself would have been proud". Forsyth, surprised at Livingstone's anger, says this "could hardly constitute a libel when considered against the habitual rough and tumble of contemporary politics". Livingstone's lawyers evidently agree. His spokeswoman announced yesterday that "the book is so silly, fatuous... assume that we are not taking it any further."

PHS

Clifford Longley finds more than concern over the miners' strike

Why the Church is anti-Thatcher

The Bishop of Durham's ex-cathedral denunciation of the Government's handling of the miners' strike, and of its economic policies in general, should have surprised no one, although it did. The whole mood of the Church at present is coldly hostile to Mrs Thatcher and her ministers, and there is not much affection in the other direction.

The situation was ripe, therefore, for someone a little more outspoken than the average churchman to say what most of them feel, and what they feel, in essence, is this: however vague and woolly their own ideas might be on the kind of society Britain ought to be, it is not the kind of society Thatcher is trying to build.

The Church of England is absolutely committed to the centre ground, the middle way, the *via media* in everything, to the extent of predestination. The sixteenth-century Elizabethan Settlement, which established the Church of England in the basic form which exists today, was a compromise for the good of the nation, and those who enjoyed the peace which it brought were able to watch religious warfare on the Continent with a certain satisfaction and relief. The average Anglican clergyman still thinks in that way, and his deepest wish for the nation is that it should mirror the Church, all tensions and disagreements being contained and controlled within the common embrace of harmony and mutual respect.

When the old centre ground of British politics was abandoned by both right and left after 1979, the Church was put in a political predicament. Until then, being "non-political" meant not taking sides in the rivalry between two parties, each of which was committed to Keynesian economics and the management of a mixed economy, the so-called Butskellism. Being non-political was easy.

Just by standing still, politically, the Church of England has now found itself to the left of the Government, and after the consensus politics which Thatcher has scorned. There is no sophisticated political analysis behind this stance - it is instinct. There is a



Jenkins (left): applauded for reflecting the views of his clergy.
Habgood: seeing the Church as a moral binding force

natural sympathy, therefore, for what remains of centrist politics, represented by the SDP-Liberal Alliance. Every time an opinion poll has tried to measure the political persuasion of the clergy in the last five years, it has found the same thing. A considerable proportion of the clergy - some polls have found a clear majority - are pro-Alliance. The Church of England is now the "SDP at prayer".

In the Church, they say, the laity read the *Daily Telegraph*, the bishops *The Times* and the clergy the *Guardian*, and whatever readership surveys may actually show, this does sum up attitudes rather neatly. The new Bishop of Durham is a *Guardian* clergyman par excellence.

It had to be the Bishop of Durham who gave expression to the Church's unease. It was he who broke with the convention of discretion about doctrine, just after the announcement of his appointment, by saying what many bishops privately say, and what a generation of clergy have learnt in their theological colleges: that the Virgin birth and similar articles of the faith are not literally true.

It was also inevitable that he would discuss the miners' strike in his sermon last Friday. The clergy of Durham and elsewhere in the

North-east are to a man deeply alarmed at the effect the strike is having on communities under their pastoral care. Several senior churchmen wrote to *The Times* to say so, much earlier in the strike. The most politically reticent bishop would have had to say something: the most outspoken was likely to say exactly what Bishop Jenkins said, for it genuinely represents what the Church in Durham thinks. It is not therefore surprising that the solemn atmosphere of his enthronement last Friday was interrupted, as his sermon ended, by a round of applause - something Anglicans usually regard as unseemly conduct.

There is another issue which goes deeper than this clash of political temperament. Mrs Thatcher has said on several occasions that one of the primary aims of her political life was to bring about a "moral revolution" in society in other words, to alter basic ethical values.

At first, in the Church of England, they would smile and remark that "politicians do say such things from time to time". The message has now got through that she means it, and this touches the Church on a very raw nerve. It understands itself, not the Government, as being the guardian of private and public

morality, the spiritual arm of the state.

There has been a gradual reassertion, therefore, of the Church of England's role as a moral, bonding force in society. If it is, for instance, the repeated theme of the Archbishop of York, Dr John Habgood, most recently expounded in a lecture on local radio (given a wider audience in *The Listener*). The case is not, as cynics would say, that the Established Church is looking for something useful and important to do, having lost ground as it has lost members. It is that societies fall inevitably into deeper and deeper conflict unless there is some general agreement about the moral ground-rules. Thus marriages will collapse, unless there is general agreement that adultery is wrong; and industrial relations will collapse, unless there is general agreement in favour of give-and-take negotiated settlements.

It may sound fairly obvious stuff, but Dr Habgood believes these universal truths are under siege. He has not blamed Mrs Thatcher, and indeed seems to believe that it is a general threat associated with the marginalization of religion throughout society. What he never says, probably because he and all other churchmen would dismiss it as absurd, is that governments can provide a source of public morality in place of the Church.

The Bishop of Durham, in fact, goes one step further along the argument than this. The same sermon which attacked the Government contained an extremely blunt analysis of the Church of England's own standing in society. He seemed to be asking himself whether he really was "Bishop of Durham" in the old establishment sense, or whether he was just a leader of one, not tremendously significant, religious group in that society.

Such thoughts suggest that the Church of England is some way off from being able to lead the nation toward a moral consensus. In that case it makes sense, not to stand above the rough and tumble of political argument, but charge right into the middle of it.

Roger Boyes on the uneasy detente between nobility and communist rule

The blue blood that helps keep Poland's pride alive



The Warsaw Ghetto, 1944: Prince Jannus Radziwill was arrested for trying to shelter victims of German revenge

from looting by the Russians in the nick of time by a former member of the underground government, Stanislaw Lorenz, was declared the property of the National Museum. For a while, he and other aristocrats lived off the sale or barter of family treasures.

The nobility took humble jobs - Ignacy Potocki started to make rucksacks, and then became a truck driver ("I was a good driver, I brought my first Ford in 1928, and the following year took part in a 10,000-mile African rally"). Others took to farming, one became a waitress, another a manicurist. In the most bitter Stalinist period in the early 1950s, some of the aristocrats lost even these jobs, and the young generation had difficulties getting into university.

The dark years have passed but the communist regime and the aristocracy are still uncomfortable travelling companions. One Radziwill - Krzysztof - has managed to move or less come to terms with

the new ideology, having served his wartime imprisonment, with German communists who became his friends. After the war he was even a member of parliament (although he was never a communist) and relatives tend to shake their heads when they talk about the "Red Prince". Family loyalty transcends politics, however, and they regard the old man sympathetically. One Radziwill joined the students' equivalent of Solidarity.

But on the whole the former and present rulers of Poland leave each other alone. The aristocrats have become dentists, doctors, and translators. Prince Mikolaj, who is 26, has proved himself a good administrator by organizing tours of Poland by the British faith healer Clive Harris. His father is connected with the publishing company, with his grandmother, the much respected Princess Maria Radziwill (known as the Iron Princess) translates technical texts from English and French.

By the standards of ordinary Poles they live comfortably, slightly above the average, and although there are still a few rich nobles - notably in the Czartoryski family - the money comes from running successful private businesses rather than inherited wealth. Even so, the princes and princesses have to do their turn in the meat queue, cash in their ration coupons and struggle back to their housing estates with the groceries.

Communist rule has, if anything, brought the major aristocratic families closer together. Young Prince Mikolaj has both Czartoryskis and Zamoyskis on his mother's line, and although there are several younger Radziwills few have married outside the nobility. There have been only three such alliances recently, the most prosperous (it is said with some glee in the family) having been the marriage between Prince Stanislaw Radziwill and Caroline Lee Bouvier, the sister of Jacqueline Bouvier, whose marriages to Kennedy and Onassis were to take a rather different route.

Sad stories occur in the family saga. For example, the case of Princess Jolanta Radziwill, who was arrested for trying to smuggle out her own family jewels, but, in general, it is a story of great solidarity in the face of difficulties. For weddings, funerals and christenings the families, interlocked through a myriad of marriages, turn out in force. Prince Mikolaj's wedding produced a church full of counts and princes, with a good sprinkling of commoners. Both General Jaruzelski ("Good family", said one aristocrat, "good with figures, excellent estate manager") and his prime minister, Zdzislaw Krasinski, are of noble stock, but they tend not to advertise the fact.

Perhaps if they did, their popularity would increase. There is considerable respect, and even pride, accorded to the hard-up nobility by the ordinary Poles. Every year there are cases of commoners claiming falsely that they are descended from one of the major clans. Engravers are kept busy with family crests, historians moonlight by constructing family trees and there is a general fascination with blue blood. This is neither more nor less than a respect for the long history of their country. As Prince Mikolaj recalls, the history teacher at his school, Zdzislaw, automatically gave him top marks, commenting: "After all, if a prince does not know the story of his country, then nobody does."

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Hugh Clayton

Roger Scruton

Demolish and be praised

The intellectual case against modern architecture is acknowledged to be strong. The question is, what to do about it? How should we build, and what should we destroy? A few architects and critics are beginning to address themselves to the first of those questions. A few anti-architects are therefore needed, to address themselves to the second. Modern buildings of peculiar and symbolic loathsomeness must be singled out for demolition, and the same publicity and resources devoted to their destruction as once were spent in erecting them.

When a building exists, however, a thousand otherwise innocent people begin to acquire an interest in its survival. You could not now destroy Le Corbusier's *Unité d'habitation* in Marseilles without a storm of political and academic outrage. Not only will people be homeless (for these are people, it seems, who would rather live in Le Corbusier's building than under the stars) many more will be unable to complete their doctoral dissertations, or will be forced to re-write 20-year-old lectures on the theory of modern design. So how do we begin?

I believe that we must think ahead and plan the demolition of some buildings at the moment of their conception, so as to deprive the enemy of his longstanding strategy of *fait accompli*. It needs just one acclaimed modern building to be demolished on the morrow of its completion for the public to perceive that the problem can be solved. It will immediately become apparent that it wants only courage to set our civilization again on the path of righteousness.

And in fact the opportunity lies presently before us, devised by a figure who has already several times tipped the balance in favour of reactionary ideas: President Mitterrand. Being monarch in all but name, the French president must establish his republican virtue by some symbolic anti-monarchical gesture. The tradition has therefore been established whereby each president, before leaving office, desecrates some part of royal Paris. For Paris is undeniably the greatest architectural representation of the glory of the crown.

President de Gaulle, in authorizing the construction of *La Défense*, specifically curtailed the triumphal vista which leads from the Louvre in the general direction of America. Pompidou was bolder, and placed his monument to vulgarity in the Marais, intimate stage of the *grand siècle*, and the heart of Europe. Mitterrand wishes to go further still, and to vandalize the Louvre itself.

Phillip Whitehead

When persuasion must hold sway

"What would be the instinct of any red-blooded man in this House, having put his family to all that inconvenience and near-misery, if he saw someone riding roughshod over his picket line. I know what my attitude would be. In fact, I should be worried if this were not the case."

The speaker was the young Neil Kinnock, as his biographer Robert Harris reminds us, during the 1972 miners' strike. The words are as eloquent as that long list of maimed males in his genes. In a way which comfortable critics cannot understand.

There is therefore a special irony that this Labour leader, of all men, goes to his annual conference under attack for alleged lukewarm support for the bitter battles of today. In the current *New Socialist* Jean McCrindle, an academic who is at the heart of things with the Barnsley Miners' Wives Support Group, and Peter Hain, of the Labour left, take the parliamentary leadership to task. Its role, they say, "must be to understand, explain, and sustain one and all". There has been too much carping over tactics and timing, while "leaders of the labour movement have allowed that obsession with violence to muffle their support for the miners' cause".

At Blackpool Mr Scargill will be a towering presence. He will be asking for support - on his terms. Any talk of ballots, or counsel against violence, by Kinnock, will not be welcome. Yet he must say these things. Not because he will win the plaudits of the Tory press. No Labour leader who supports the miners' basic cause, in language no harsher than that of the Bishop of Durham, will avoid being the ogre of the leader writers. Nor must he do so to win nervous middle-class flatters. If it is criticism of the miners you want, Dr Owen's Social Thatcherism will always get there first.

He must speak out for the labour movement itself. No other body in Britain, in the last analysis, depends so much on the power of the ballot to enforce change in the name of anonymous millions who are often invoked, but grudgingly consulted. And who stands to lose more, if unity through persuasion is replaced by division through coercion? The issue of ballots will stalk this conference. We are told that if Kinnock dares to commend an NUM ballot he will be "howled down". And his plans for a modest and hesitant extension of the party franchise now seem to be under threat from those perennial comedians of consultative democracy, the TGWU executive.

It is an issue which has bitterly divided the two authentic working-class leaders who emerged to blunt the impact of the Heath government in the 1970s. Jimmy Reid and

by placing a 60ft-high glass pyramid in the *Cour Napoleon* - the open court which dominates the Tuileries. By this means, he will effectively destroy at the root the imperial flourish which de Gaulle merely clipped at its extremity. The architect is to be I. M. Pei, better known for the extension to the Washington Art Gallery than for the soulless towers in Blecker Street which oppress Greenwich Village.

The president's monarchical powers are displayed in the haste with which the project was begun. The commissioners for historic monuments (successors to an office held first by Prosper Mérimée), were peremptorily summoned in January, and the plans unveiled before them in the course of an hour or two. Mr Pei spoke with the help of a translator, a few slides were shown, and a few bland official observations were made.

The commissioners were flabbergasted at what they saw: a Babylonian fantasy, involving an underground culture-palace linking the wings of the Louvre, dominated by the glass pyramid, and embellished with all the vulgarities that come naturally to those who believe in "consumer sovereignty" over art. Asked to vote then and there, the majority of the commissioners declared themselves against the scheme. It made no difference, however. Work began at once, and the presidential office launched a campaign of propaganda, designed to persuade the ordinary Parisian of the inestimable benefits to himself, to his city, to France and to mankind as a whole, that must inevitably ensue from the new machine à culture. We may therefore expect the Louvre to be desecrated by 1986, in time for the next presidential election.

But here is our chance. Let the Gaullists enter an electoral promise to undo Mr Pei's work, at whatever cost. Let them begin now their plans for the demolition, sign up the contractors for scrapping the restorers, the gardeners; let them undertake to leave everything exactly as it was. Not only would they be sure, then, to win the election. They would also have struck the first decisive blow against the madness of our times, by showing that what has been done, can, if we wish, be undone.

And if it can happen in architecture, it can happen also in politics. When the public realizes this, socialism, enlightenment, progress, equality, every shibboleth that has threatened French culture since the Revolution, will fall from its throne.

The author is editor of *The Salisbury Review*.

Arthur Scargill. It divides a union which, if united, would by now have prevailed. No one should dismiss such concerns as a mere wheedling about tactics, or take comfort in Tory hypocrisy on the issue after the ban on unions at GCHQ and the Paving Bill to abolish the GLC.

Similarly with the violence. The stamina and the burgeoning self-confidence of the striking miners have inspired not just old lefties, but a whole new generation. It is true that their radicalization has been accelerated by police violence in those areas which are now virtually under occupation. Why not leave it at that, and avert the eyes from the other violence.

"Tough tactics," say McCrindle and Hain, "may not be bad, but it hasn't been nice in the mining areas of Britain for some time now". But where the rough tactics, often used within the working class, put men in hospital, employ weapons that could kill, send children screaming home from school, is there not also a cost in staying silent?

Mr Kinnock will insist, as the TUC insisted, that the miners must not lose. I do not think for a moment that they will. But he would be unwise to tie to the chariot wheels of anyone, however able or charismatic, who asked for blanket support regardless of means. Even in class wars there should be rules of engagement.

The first should be to unite, and not to divide, the trade union and working-class base which is still the bedrock of the Labour Party, and which would like to see the moral grandeur of a united union forcing the NCB to back off. So too might the majority of voters that is still to be won. It would be disastrous if the franchise, persuasion rather than coercion, the interdependence of ends and means, were to be seen (as one Labour activist described them to me) as "Tory issues". They are not.

Nor is it the case, as the party's parliamentary leaders may be told, that the electoral road is a write-off, and that the Government will somehow be brought down by industrial insurrection. Those who think they have arrived in Blackpool by the way of the Finland Station may believe it. The truth is that the odds are not hopelessly stacked against Kinnock. As Damon Runyon's Sam the Gonoph said when he put a bet on the Harvard crew, "I long ago came to the conclusion that all life is six to five against". Mr Kinnock's task at Blackpool will be to keep the odds at six to five against, by speaking as a miner's son who is a democrat, and a reasoner too.

The author was Labour MP for Derby North, 1970-83.



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GIVING PEACE A CHANCE?

President Reagan should be well pleased with his current speech-writers. The text they provided for his use at the UN General Assembly yesterday could hardly have been better suited to its time and place. Without modifying the substance of his position on any point, or even soft-pedalling his general principles, Mr Reagan managed to strike the right note of respect for the independence of non-aligned states, combined with urgent conciliatoriness in his approach to the Soviet Union.

There was, it is true, still something of an admonitory tone in his reference to Nicaragua, which he called on "to abandon its policies of subversion and militarism... and to establish democracy at home"; but so there was, and much more to most of the Assembly's taste. In what he said about South Africa, where the United States considers it "a moral imperative that... racial policies evolve peacefully but decisively toward a system compatible with basic norms of justice, liberty, and human dignity."

Mr Reagan mentioned such controversial points as "periodic and genuine elections", and the right to form and join trade unions, to own property, to emigrate from and return to one's country, to enjoy freedom of opinion and expression, but he did so in words borrowed from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and without mentioning any particular violators. In a rather curious aside, he suggested that "the treatment of peace groups may be a litmus

test of a government's true desire for peace" (is there any working international definition of a peace group?) but again without specifying which governments would fail the test. One can think of some on Mr Reagan's own side of the east-west divide.

He also mentioned "tyrants and murderers" who, "in the end... always fall". But these too went unnamed, and the quotation was tactfully fathered on Mahatma Gandhi - a gesture to an important non-aligned nation whose ties with the Soviet Union are friendlier than most.

In short, there was nothing to give offence to any Soviet statesman who was not actively looking for it. Not even Dr Sakharov was mentioned by name, let alone the "evil empire". That is as it should be, not so much because the election is only six weeks away as because Mr Gromyko is expected in the White House on Friday, and because Mr Reagan must hope for the beginnings of a genuine discussion with him on some other items in the speech.

America approaches that discussion in confidence that it has "repaired its strength", as Mr Reagan put it. The strategic defence programme may not provide a foolproof defence of the civilian population, as Mr Reagan seemed to imply in his "star wars" speech, but it does threaten to impose an unbearable strain on Soviet resources if it is to be effectively countered.

That being so, America can afford to be generous. She is also well-advised to be, since the world has no interest in backing

the Soviet leadership into a corner from which it might seek to break out by desperate regional adventures. Hence the proposals for "periodic consultation at policy level about regional problems", and also for a new overall machinery of US-Soviet cooperation, including regular ministerial or cabinet-level meetings which might, if they get somewhere, provide "the kind of progress" that would make a summit worthwhile - when the Soviet side has found a leader capable of representing it at that level.

Courteously, Mr Reagan gave credit to the Soviet side for proposing new talks in Vienna. Ever so gently, he expressed his disappointment that those talks did not start "on the date originally proposed by the Soviet Union" and reiterated the essential American sticking-point: demilitarisation of space, yes, but offensive weapons must be discussed as well and the aim must be "substantially lower levels of nuclear arms" on both sides.

Smiling from their defeat over the "Euromissiles", the Soviet leaders have not yet been willing to accept that. Yet they must know by now that there is no chance of getting a freeze only when and where there is an imbalance in their favour. There are some signs that they are looking for a way out which will not be too obviously a climb-down. If that is the spirit in which Mr Gromyko goes to Washington, yesterday's speech suggests that he should find Mr Reagan in a helpful frame of mind.

A NEW LOOK AT CLAUSE FOUR

"A society in which a higher percentage of productive capacity is owned by the state is unlikely to be highly efficient or truly free." The words are not, on this occasion, from Mr John Gummer or Dr David Owen, but from Mr Roy Hattersley, deputy leader of the Labour Party, warming up for the conference. Last it is concluded that the new consensus has dawned over a landscape, mark what Mr Hattersley went on to say. He was discussing public ownership. He wants more, but he wants it different: an increase in "social ownership", not an extension of nationalization along Morrisonian lines - the difference is explained as being that the first diffuses wealth and influence while the second concentrates them in the hands of ministers and civil servants.

The Labour Party re-examines its policy for public ownership once in every decade according to Mr Hattersley. One certainly recalls the re-examination of 1989-90 when Giddens opened the subject after his party's third successive defeat in a general election. He too affirmed that "the extension of the public sector will not necessarily take the form of what people call old-style nationalization - the setting up of huge state monopolies by Act of Parliament." But Giddens doubled up his initiative by

impugning clause 4 of the party's constitution: so 25 years later it is still necessary for Mr Hattersley to begin where Giddens had begun, by weaning his party away from that model of nationalization.

Social ownership is the preferred Hattersley term. A place is conceded for the continuation of old-style nationalization in the case of public utilities. "Basic industries on which the whole economy depends" ought to remain under the control of central government, though neither they nor the forms of control are specified. "Strategically sensitive industries" like oil and airlines should have within them a nationally controlled company. For the rest Mr Hattersley looks to the creation of "autonomous socially owned companies". These might be by single-firm nationalization ostensibly to inject competition into oligopolies (banking, brewing, building materials are mentioned); or by local authority sponsored companies of the kind the government is about to put a stop to when it winds up the metropolitan counties and their enterprise boards; or by workers' cooperatives.

It is about the last of these that Mr Hattersley has most to say, believing that they will supply a missing stimulus to efficiency by reason of the more obvious than

usual stake of the workforce in the success of the enterprise they work in. All these extensions of social ownership into manufacturing industry will be expected to operate with competitive efficiency.

All this leaves the Labour Party with plenty to bite on in the way of public or social ownership, as is appropriate. The emphasis on efficiency and competition ("we cannot afford, politically or economically, to use the public sector as the casualty clearing station of the free enterprise battleground") gives the old nostrum an up-to-date look. Workers' cooperatives ought to find a place in the future of presently nationalized industries. What is more Mr Hattersley is pushing at a creaking door.

The ideas he has developed were present in a weaker form in his party's notorious 1983 manifesto, and have reappeared in the executive's document "A future that works" to be debated at the conference next week. Their most immediate and contentious application is to the extent of Labour's out-of-office commitment to renationalize what Mr Thatcher has been and will be so smartly denationalizing. The Hattersley logic is that the commitment should be selective and sparing. That is the point at which the left will attack him.

DISINFORMATION AND EDUCATION

All education is a battle to capture the minds of the young. The essential question, therefore, is what those minds are to be captured for. In the Soviet Union, education exists to impart knowledge and skills in a manner designed to condition the minds of the next generation to accept the communist system as the only society fit to be lived in, damning all others. That there could be alternative views about that system is inconceivable.

In the United Kingdom, however, as in the democratic West generally, the purpose of education is to bring out the best in each individual, to impart knowledge and as much wisdom as is possible, and to win the minds of the young to sustain a society that is free and responsible, operating a democracy through parliament. The supreme but necessary paradox of such a society is that it freely admits the right to argue against it and in favour of systems that would destroy it. It is the incalculable of such intellectual freedom that is the most precious feature of Western education, but it is also the aspect of it that is most vulnerable to exploitation.

Open argument against the democratic system is easy enough to deal with. What is much harder to handle is the covert indoctrination of children, between the lines of their formal instruction, against the society in which they live, on the grounds that it is violent, greedy, selfish, inhumane and warlike. Nowhere is this conditioning

more blatant than in what are called "peace studies" in which political indoctrination masquerades as education and free discussion. A report just published, "Peace Studies" in our Schools: Propaganda for Defencelessness, by Dr John Marks, is an invaluable account of the methodology of "peace studies", its political motivation, the organizations which promote it, and not least its vocabulary.

The peace educators have their foothold not only in schools, but in the universities where the educators are educated. The Bradford School of Peace Studies, which runs both postgraduate and undergraduate courses, is perhaps the most conspicuous example but there are others also involved in teacher training. A number of local education authorities have made it their business to promote "peace education" and the ground is well covered by such organizations as Teachers for Peace, with its special school peace-packs, which comes under the umbrella of CND, and exists to promote unilateralist and pacifist thinking in schools.

A wholly new vocabulary of "peace education" has been contrived. Thus violence becomes "structural violence" which can cover anything from bad housing, poor educational provision and unemployment to imperialism, the arms race and the international monetary system. Studies of areas of conflict are highly selective: Northern Ireland and South America qualify for inclusion; Afghanistan and Poland conventionally

do not. The political system within the Soviet Union, its nature and institutions, and its implications for the rest of the world clearly do not merit serious discussion. Certainly there would be no possibility that any pupil would learn from this kind of teaching that the Soviet Union (as Russian dissidents themselves have testified) value the "peace movement" in the West precisely because its objective is to disarm democracy.

With an emotional emphasis on the horrors of a nuclear war, the peace educators seek to delude their captive audience that only the existence of Nato nuclear defences are an obstacle to peace. No attempt is made to explain that the object of Nato and its nuclear defences is to preserve peace against Soviet expansionism. No attempt is made to discuss what, in the light of Soviet theory and practice, the Kremlin would do if the West disarmed unilaterally.

What is to be done about the subversion in the classroom is far from clear, not least because far too often there are no witnesses to its practice. But at least the facts are beginning to come out and to form a basis for discussion. Those who value the attachment to democracy and to its defence, whether they are politicians, parents or teachers, have been warned and should be wary. The next generation is at the receiving end of a malign disinformation campaign, and it would be the height of folly to assume, for the sake of a quiet life, that this does not matter.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

For and against the Bishop of Durham

From Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, CH, FRS

Sir, The Bishop of Durham is reported as saying that the Chairman of the National Coal Board should be denied employment inter alia because he was alleged to be an "imported American".

Discrimination on such matters on grounds of national or racial origin and incitement to racial hatred are supposed to be against the law of this country.

I have an interest in this matter. My mother, like the late Sir Winston Churchill's and the mother of the present Earl of Stockton, was also an "imported American" and I am proud of this fact.

I do not know how the Bishop of Durham would defend his language were he brought before the race relations authorities or the courts, or whether he would have used similar expressions had he believed that Mr MacGregor (who is in fact a native Scot returning to his native land) had been "imported", with a dark skin from Asia or Africa.

But it is possible to hazard a guess as to what the founder of the Christian religion, who did not approve of double standards on the part of ecclesiastical authorities, would have said about the Bishop of Durham.

Yours etc,
HAILSHAM,
House of Lords.

From Mr R. W. Mott

Sir, Why the fuss about the Bishop of Durham's sermon?

In the light of the Gospel message the bishop examined the behaviour of all concerned in the dispute - Mr MacGregor, Mr Scargill, ministers, the pickets. All were weighed in the balance and found wanting; all were exhorted to mend their ways.

What is wrong with that? It is the duty of a bishop to call sinners to repentance. How else does Mr Fairbrairn think he can save their souls?

Yours faithfully,
R. W. MOTT,
136 Lakenheath,
Southgate, N14.

From Dr David W. Felce

Sir, The squeals of outrage coming from some Conservative members of Parliament at the remarks made by the Bishop of Durham on the miners' dispute during his enthronement service betray an interesting antipathy to clerical intervention in politics.

Community loyalty

From the Bishop of Warwick

Sir, David Walker's article (September 18) starts well by unpacking some of the ambiguities of that tortured concept we call "community". I remember a sociologist offering to provide 90 definitions to choose from. But he goes too far and leaves us with a bleak prospect of selfishness.

Maybe its vagueness "must make community a fragile basis of public policy" but it also means that politicians can no longer expect people to "sacrifice themselves for the sake of their residential community", as he states? If so, the whole all-too-fragile basis of our society (another easily parodied concept) is doomed.

Failure to understand community loyalty has much to do with the miners' strike.

Failure to cherish the same roots of community is turning thousands

of our villages into soulless dormitories, where the rich occasionally play and the poor never work. And perhaps we can learn something from the ethnic minorities about their understanding of community before all our urban centres become mere commercial jungles steered against vandalism.

"Neighbourliness" was similarly a "fragile basis" for Jesus's social preaching, but he would not allow the pretension of the lawyer to undermine it to the dismissive question, "Who then is my neighbour?" he answered with the parable of the Good Samaritan, i.e., your neighbour is the one who needs you.

Certainly love has to reach beyond our residential neighbours, but it will be bad news for all parties (if it does not include them).

Yours faithfully,
KEITH WARWICK,
Warwick House,
9 Armorial Road,
Coventry, West Midlands.

From Mr Norman Smithers

Sir, The Church of England enjoys a charitable status and in consequence it receives a very considerable sum each year from the Government in the form of reclaimed tax on moneys

covenanted by private individuals. Can church leaders responsibly expect this privilege to continue if they publicly encourage a crusade, led by a bunch of undemocratic rebels who condone civil disobedience?

It looks as if bishops, in common with NUJ leaders, have a poor understanding of their business affairs. Would it not be better for church leaders to keep well clear of politics rather than threaten the goose that laid them a golden egg, antagonising large numbers of their sheep?

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN SMITHERS,
15 High Street,
Carbury,
Near Stamford,
Lincolnshire.

From the Secretary, SAVE Britain's Heritage

Sir, Mr Peter Wood's letter (September 18) is less than fair to SAVE Britain's Heritage. Our recent report on Georgian Liverpool was intended to focus attention on certain specific problems affecting historic buildings in the city. It was not intended as an attack on the city council, except in so far as that body is failing in its duties as guardian of Liverpool's heritage.

Our criticisms of some of the council's policies which inevitably affect historic buildings were accurately reported in your columns. To date, there has been virtually no response from the council to these criticisms.

Had our purpose been to publish a general survey of architectural conservation in Liverpool, the achievements of the county council would have received honourable mention. In Merseyside - and indeed in Greater Manchester, the

exploration might present to their use and conservation.

Much will depend on the conditions under which the licences are given to have been granted, and I imagine that these could have benefited from local consultation, had there been any. If it is too late for the decisions to be reconsidered, then at least the procedures used should be reviewed so that such faults do not afflict local opinion in future.

In the longer term the possibility of statutory planning control being extended to cover such virtually on-shore operations needs further examination.

Yours faithfully,
GERALD SMART,
Bartlett School of Architecture and Planning,
University College London,
Wates House,
22 Gordon Street, WC1,
September 17.

Pleasing inconsistency

From Lord Anglesey

Sir, As you enter a certain country house in these parts, which is open to the public, you are confronted by a notice which says: "No dogs please". As you approach the entrance to the reception centre you are told that "All visitors please".

My personal experience is that neither statement is true. I know numerous pleasing dogs and a few not so pleasing visitors.

Yours faithfully,
ANGLESEY,
Plus Newydd,
Llanfairpwll,
Isle of Anglesey,
September 17.

From Mr T. R. Elliott

Sir, On September 13 you reported a warning from Mr Michael Bridge, Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, that the practice of some building societies of quoting in their advertisements "true annual rates" of interest, a rate known as APR, could mislead investors and that the practice was a prime example of the contractual rates of interest.

The Consumer Credit Act 1974, enforced by some 1,500 Institute of Trading Standards Administration members employed by local authorities, has a primary aim of establishing and maintaining "truth in lending". The corner stone of this policy is the adoption and statement in advertisements, documents, quotations etc of a universally comparable rate of interest, the APR. This concept, the annual percentage rate of charge, provides a standard measure to help consumers compare one type of credit with another and one trader's terms with another.

When the Consumer Credit (Advertisements) Regulations 1980 were introduced building societies were exempted from their provisions and it became apparent that because the building societies' advertised mortgage rates were calculated on a different basis than that leading to an APR, other

or Muslim sources, for example). The hypothesis of the existence of God, to quote the Marquis de Laplace, is shown to be unnecessary as well.

This is the nub of the question of liberation theology *qua* theology. On practical matters, such as whether only a Marxist system of government-cum-ideology can help the poor and sick of Latin America, it is not for outsiders to tender advice.

Yours sincerely,
DES KEENAN,
129 Bluebird Walk,
Chalk Hill Road,
Wembley Park,
Middlesex,
September 15.

This part of Marxist eschatology seems to be derived from Jewish sources (rather than from Christian

Cautious approach to active defence

From Lord Chalfont

Sir, Professor Lawrence Freedman's intemperate assault (September 21) on your leading article (September 19) is not an especially distinguished contribution to the "serious debate in this country" on the Strategic Defence Initiative which he claims to be seeking. Among the fraternity of strategic thinkers and military scientists to which you refer in your article, Professor Freedman is well known to be a persistent critic of the concept of active defence. It would be a pity if over-passionate advocacy led him to become the Tam Dalyell of "star wars".

Professor Freedman bases his argument on the premise that the two central propositions in your article, as identified by him, are false. On the contrary, your assertion that the American programme is at an early and vulnerable stage is in no way invalidated by Professor Freedman's comments. (The successful test in June this year referred to in his letter was an anti-missile test, without direct relevance to research into lasers, charged-particle beams, space-based platforms and other technologies related to anti-satellite or ASAT systems.)

The active defence research programme is under constant attack from the Soviet Union and although this does not of itself demonstrate its desirability, it does justify your conclusion that it is too soon to discuss these matters with the Soviet Union, whose principal aim is to

discuss these matters with the Soviet Union, whose principal aim is to maximise its own advantages and to inhibit the United States from any research or development which might provide more effective deterrence or defence against Soviet aggression.

The second proposition to which Professor Freedman directs his criticism concerns a matter of considerably more substance. Although his suggestion that you were, in your leading article, wrongly preoccupied with "the intercepter itself" seems to me unjustified, he is right to point out that effective strategic defence is largely a matter of the number of interceptors, their invulnerability to counter-attack and their capacity to achieve successfully a large number of complicated interceptions. However, he goes on to do precisely what he accuses you of doing, namely, to skirt around the issue. What Professor Freedman neglects to point out is that it is precisely these problems which the current research programme is attempting to solve, not entirely without success.

A "layered" defence system including space-based platforms and multiple interceptors designed to knock out attacking missiles at any stage in their trajectory from launch,

through boost, mid-course and terminal phases, and capable of destroying 99 per cent of an attack is theoretically attainable and it would clearly increase the effectiveness of defence and therefore the credibility of deterrence. It is, indeed, strange that some of the most strident opposition to the Strategic Defence Initiative comes from those who have been loudest in their condemnation of a deterrent posture based entirely on the threat of suicidal retaliation. Much of it, too, arises from a mistaken belief that the deployment of ballistic missile defences is being proposed, rather than a programme of research designed to assess their potential value.

You are, therefore, right to insist that the arguments against the Strategic Defence Initiative, however sincerely they may be held by some of its critics, should be treated with reserve until the research programme has demonstrated what is possible. The experience of the last twenty-five years should have convinced us all of the folly of predicting confidently what will or will not be technically possible in five or 10 years' time. It is surely common prudence to determine, through a programme of serious scientific enquiry, whether it is possible to stuff the balance of advantage between offensive and defensive systems and so move away from the crude calculus of "mutual assured destruction".

There is convincing evidence both in its programmes and in its strategic doctrine that the Soviet Union devotes substantial resources to the operation and modernisation of defensive systems, both active and passive. It has, indeed, already tested a ground-based anti-satellite system. There is, on the other hand, no evidence that if the United States were to refrain from developing comprehensive ballistic missile or anti-satellite defence systems the Soviet Union would do likewise, and those who advance the emotive argument that ballistic missile defence would provide an umbrella for the superpowers, while leaving Europe unprotected, should reflect on the probability that one of the first applications of active defence might well be against intermediate-range missiles.

President Reagan would be abdicating his responsibility not only to the citizens of his own country but to those of the West as a whole if he were now to be deflected from the course he outlined in the Strategic Defence Initiative.

Yours sincerely,
CHALFONT,
65 Ashley Gardens,
Westminster, SW1,
September 24.

Liverpool's 'agony'

From the Secretary, SAVE Britain's Heritage

Sir, Mr Peter Wood's letter (September 18) is less than fair to SAVE Britain's Heritage. Our recent report on Georgian Liverpool was intended to focus attention on certain specific problems affecting historic buildings in the city. It was not intended as an attack on the city council, except in so far as that body is failing in its duties as guardian of Liverpool's heritage.

Our criticisms of some of the council's policies which inevitably affect historic buildings were accurately reported in your columns. To date, there has been virtually no response from the council to these criticisms.

Had our purpose been to publish a general survey of architectural conservation in Liverpool, the achievements of the county council would have received honourable mention. In Merseyside - and indeed in Greater Manchester, the

exploration might present to their use and conservation.

Much will depend on the conditions under which the licences are given to have been granted, and I imagine that these could have benefited from local consultation, had there been any. If it is too late for the decisions to be reconsidered, then at least the procedures used should be reviewed so that such faults do not afflict local opinion in future.

In the longer term the possibility of statutory planning control being extended to cover such virtually on-shore operations needs further examination.

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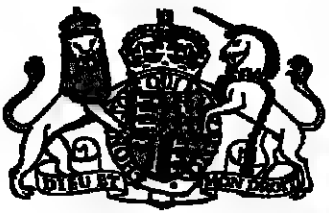
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mortgage granters, such as the banks, whose advertisements were controlled, were suffering a commercial disadvantage since their rates, based on the APR, appeared higher.

This situation will be remedied on September 1, 1985, when the building societies will cease to be exempt from the advertising regulations.

Since it is to be hoped and expected that the APR will become increasingly familiar as time passes it seems logical to extend its use into investment as well as borrowing.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
September 24: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh left Heathrow Airport, London this morning in a Canadian Forces Boeing 707 aircraft (Commander: Lieutenant-Colonel J. Brice) to visit Canada.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highnesses were received upon arrival at the Airport by Mr Allan Munde (Deputy Director (Terminals) Heathrow Airport, London), the Baroness Phillips (Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant of Greater London), His Excellency the Hon Donald Jamieson (High Commissioner for Canada), Brigadier-General Christopher Snider (Commander, Canadian Defence Liaison Staff) and Mr Norman Payne (Chairman, British Airports Authority).

Mrs Michael Willmot, Lady Susan Hussey, the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore, Major-General Roland Reid, Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Ashmore, Mr Victor Chapman, Surgeon Captain Norman Blacklock, RN, Major Pierre Lamontagne, Major Hugh Lindsay, Major Wayne Timothee and Squadron Leader Timothy Finnon are in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips visited Gainsborough, Lincolnshire today.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and, having been received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Lincolnshire (Captain Henry Neville), visited South County School (Headmistress, Mrs S. J. Shanks).

Afterwards, the Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the Save the Children Fund, visited the Travellers' Site project and was received by the Chairman of the Housing Committee (Councillor M. French).

Her Royal Highness then drove to the Trinity Centre and, after unveiling a commemorative plaque, toured the Centre escorted by the Director (Mr J. Powell-Devies) and the Chairman, Gainsborough Arts Association (Mr D. Green).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips was later entertained at luncheon in the Town Hall by West Lindsey District Council (Chairman, Councillor B. Stallman).

In the afternoon Her Royal Highness visited Gainsborough House and, escorted by the Chairman of the West Lindsey Community Association (Mrs J. Pearson), met representatives of local organizations for the mentally and physically handicapped.

Mrs Andrew Fildes was in attendance.

Lady Susan Hussey has succeeded Lady Abel Smith as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

YORK HOUSE, ST JAMES'S PALACE
September 24: The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, today visited the International Garden and Leisure Exhibition at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight, was attended by Captain Charles Blount.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent this evening attended the premier of *The Boyz* at the ABC, 182 Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, in aid of the Newspaper Press Fund and the Variety Club of Great Britain.

Sir Richard Buckley and Mrs David Napier were in attendance.

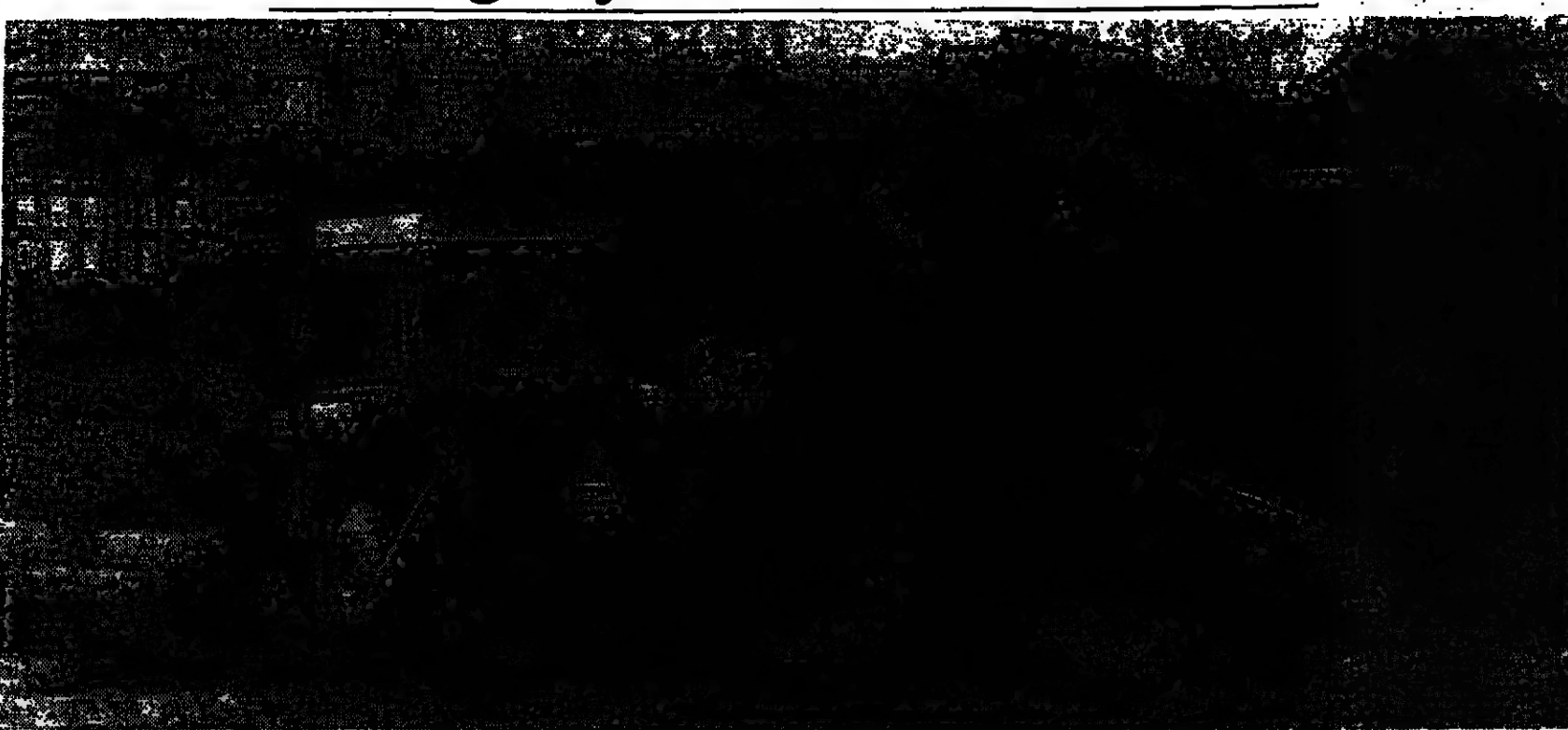
A memorial service for Lord Valzev will be held at the Church of St Mary-at-Hill, London, EC3, on Tuesday, October 16 at 11.30am.

A memorial meeting for Lord Robbins, CH, will be held at St John's, Smith Square, London SW1, at 4.30pm on Thursday, October 11, 1984.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of James Mason will be held at St Paul's, Covent Garden, on Thursday, November 1, at noon.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of James Kennedy will take place on Tuesday, October 2, 1984, at St Giles-in-the-Fields at noon.

Making hay the Walthamstow way



Haymakers have been out on Walthamstow marshes in east London, in spite of heavy rain, for the first time in half a century. The neglected area was due to become a gravel pit but volunteers intend to restore it to a thriving meadow. A Lea Valley Regional Park Authority official said that grass seeds were lying dormant, choked by weeds, but by next autumn the land should be in good condition (Photograph: Michael Prowse).

Royal engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh, as Captain General of the Royal Marines, will visit 40 Commando Royal Marines in Cyprus on October 6.

The Prince of Wales will open the new factory of PMA and Isocom on the Portview Industrial Estate, Hartlepool, Cleveland, on October 22, and will visit the premises of Derwent Valley Foods and the New Technology Space Unit on the Consett Number One Estate, Co Durham.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth, will visit the Barbican Exhibition Hall on October 23, and later, as President of the Westminster Abbey Trust, will preside at a trustees' meeting at Buckingham Palace.

The Duke of Edinburgh, patron and trustee, The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, will attend a dinner in aid of the scheme given by the Grand Order of Water Rats at the Royal Lancaster Hotel on October 31.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the World Wildlife Fund International and Vice-President of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, will attend meetings in Madrid, between November 3 and 6.

Luncheons
Prime Minister
The Prime Minister was host at a luncheon given yesterday at Chequers in honour of Mr Spyros Kyprianou, President of Cyprus. The other guests were The High Commissioner for Cyprus, Mr Harris Vovides, Mr Michael Jenkins and Mr Charles Powell.

HM Government
Mr John Lee, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Defence Procurement, was host yesterday at a luncheon given at Admiralty House in honour of Mr James F. O'Driscoll, Under Secretary of the Navy of the United States.

Royal Overseas League
The Chairman of the Royal Overseas League, Sir David Scott, and members of the central council entertained the High Commissioner for Barbados and Mrs Forde, Viscountess Boyd of Merton, Lord Shackleton and the Agent General for South Wales at luncheon yesterday at Overseas House.

Reception
The Chairman of the Motor Vehicle Association, Mr John Mortimer, QC, and Mr Anthony Quayle were hosts at a reception held on Sunday at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, after the concert given by

The Queen will attend a service of thanksgiving in St Paul's Cathedral on November 7 to mark the centenary of the NSPC.

The Duke of Edinburgh, honorary brother, will be host at a reception for brethren of the Art Workers Guild at Buckingham Palace on November 7.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the National Playing Fields Association, will present the president's certificate at Buckingham Palace on November 8.

The Queen will attend a celebration of the silver jubilee of CRUSE, the National Organization for the Widowed and their Children, at the Albert Hall on November 8.

The Duchess of Kent will open the new development of the St John Almshouses in Winchester and visit Marwell Zoo on October 3.

The Duke of Kent will open the Midland Sports Centre for the Disabled at Coventry on October 25.

Princess Alexandra will be present at a reception to be given by the American Ambassador on October 2 at Winfield House, Regent's Park, to mark the 160th anniversary of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

Princess Alexandra will open the new Smithton/Culford Youth Club, Inverness on October 7.

Miss Jessie Norman in aid of the David Niven Campaign for the Motor Neurone Disease Association.

Dinners
British Atlantic Education Committee
The chairman of the British Atlantic Education Committee, Mr Michael Rickards, presided at the annual dinner held yesterday at the Royal Commonwealth Society. The guest of honour was Admiral Sir William Staveley, Commander-in-Chief Fleet, Eastern Atlantic Area and Allied Commander-in-Chief Channel.

New Scotland Yard
The Metropolitan Police Commanders Association held their autumn dinner at New Scotland Yard yesterday. Commander Graham Stockwell presided and the guests included the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Mr Leon Brittan, QC, and Sir Kenneth Newman, Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.

National Sporting Club
The National Sporting Club staged a boxing dinner evening at Grosvenor House last night at which Mr Roger Knight was the guest of honour. Lord Carr of Hadley was in the chair and the other speakers were Mr Jim Laker, Mr Stan Taylor and Mr Kenneth Wolstenholme, secretary of the club.

They were commissioned by Sir Henry Harpur the then owner of the abbey, for his volunteer cavalry regiment. The music has probably not been heard since 1810 when the regiment was disbanded.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. R. Cotton
and **Miss C. E. Weyers**
The engagement is announced between Richard, elder son of Mr and Mrs Robin Cotton, of Henley-on-Thames, and Corin, daughter of Mr and Mrs Carl Weyers, of The Hague, Holland.

Mr S. R. Hardy
and **Miss C. L. C. Martin**
The engagement is announced between Stephen, younger son of Mr and Mrs T. R. Hardy, of Hampden Manor, Andover, Hampshire, and Caroline, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs A. R. Martin, of The Old Farm, Bracknell, Berkshire.

Mr R. Dean
and **Miss S. Dudley**
The engagement is announced between Rowan, second son of Mr Ron Dean and Mrs Clair Dean, of Canberra, Australia, and Sarah, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John Dudley, of Hampstead, London.

Mr D. B. Haeger
and **Miss A. C. Forester-Bennett**
The engagement is announced between Simon Charles, younger son of Mr and Mrs Michael King, of Morden, Surrey, and Sarah Lucy, younger daughter of Mr Donald Hailey and the late Mrs Joy Hailey and stepdaughter of Mrs Elizabeth Hailey, of Melton, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Mr N. W. Ayton, 60, Mr Ronnie Barker, 55, Mr Leon Brittan, QC, MP, 45, Sir Peter Crossman, 76, Sir Colin Davis, 57, Sir Robert Fairbairn, 74, Sir John Farr, MP, 62, Sir David Hunt, 71, Miss Kelly Kendall, 38, Mr J. Mac G. K. Kendall-Carpenter, 39, Sir Robert Muldoon, CH, 63, Mr Timothy Severin, 44, Commandant Daphne Swallow, WRNS, 52.

Birthdays today
Mr N. W. Ayton, 60, Mr Ronnie Barker, 55, Mr Leon Brittan, QC, MP, 45, Sir Peter Crossman, 76, Sir Colin Davis, 57, Sir Robert Fairbairn, 74, Sir John Farr, MP, 62, Sir David Hunt, 71, Miss Kelly Kendall, 38, Mr J. Mac G. K. Kendall-Carpenter, 39, Sir Robert Muldoon, CH, 63, Mr Timothy Severin, 44, Commandant Daphne Swallow, WRNS, 52.

Haydn marches found at abbey
An invited audience at Calke Abbey, Derbyshire, will today hear two marches, composed by Haydn in 1794, which were recently discovered in the mansion's record office.

They were commissioned by Sir Henry Harpur the then owner of the abbey, for his volunteer cavalry regiment. The music has probably not been heard since 1810 when the regiment was disbanded.

Battle of Boyne site sold for £900,000

A mansion and its 720 acre estate, where two armies clashed in 1690, was sold at auction in Dublin yesterday for £190,000.

Oldbridge House and grounds at Drogheda, co Louth, include the site of the Battle of the Boyne fought between the forces of King William of Orange and King James II.

The new owner is Mr Jack Marry, a farmer. He said: "I live nearby and farm 400 acres. I want now to farm the Oldbridge land."

The property has been in the hands of the family of Major

Latest wills
Judge Kenneth Myrnes, QC, of Boars Hill, Oxfordshire, senior judge at Oxford Crown Court and an expert on European law, left estate valued at £88,894 net.

Margaret Annie Ward, of Crowhill, Plymouth, Devon, left estate valued at £54,412 net. She left a personal bequest of £5,000 and the residue to the Cancer Research Campaign.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Beatrice, Mrs Alice Joan, of Great Horkesley, Essex, £350,504.
Coalman, Mrs Margaret Mary, of Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands, £399,218.
Edwards, Mr Henry Lewis, of Exeter, Surrey, £364,191.
Ley, Mr Lewis Donald, of Paddington, London, company director, £386,280.
Rayer, Mr Norman Philip Joseph, of Coggeshall, Essex, £391,619.
Siddons, Mr Ivan George, of Sidmouth, Devon, £533,716.
Watkins, Mr Howard Stanley Lloyd, of Llandrindod Wells, Powys, £349,519.

Mary Rose Books
Visitors to the Mary Rose exhibition at the Kodak Gallery at 190 High Holborn, London, open from today until October 13, are invited to contribute to the Mary Rose fund and to sign the Mary Rose Book, created by the monks of St Michael's Abbey, Farnborough, Hampshire. The Kodak Gallery is open from 9.00am to 4.45pm Monday to Friday.

Launch day
HMS Hurworth, eleventh of the Royal Navy's Hunt class mine countermeasures vessels, will be launched at the Woolston Shipyard of Vosper Thornycroft (UK), on Southampton Water, today. The naming ceremony will be performed by Lady Hallifax, wife of Vice-Admiral Sir David Hallifax, Deputy Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic.

Science report
How molecules bridge the communication gap
By Judy Redfern

One of the most difficult questions which biologists are trying to answer concerns the way the cells of a newly fertilized embryo develop.

How do cells know which part of the person or animal they are intended to develop into?

Various approaches have been adopted by research teams. A group of two British and one American scientist has produced confirmation of a long standing suspicion that cells in the early embryo communicate in a coded equivalent to a biochemical language. The information they transfer is vital to the later development of the embryo into a mature individual.

The idea for some form of communication emerged when images obtained from electron microscope analysis of cells revealed a connection between them. Further research showed that these bridges, known as gap junctions, allowed an exchange of small molecules between the two sides.

The purpose behind the exchange of molecules is suggested in the results obtained by Dr Anne Warner and Dr Sarah Guthrie, of University College, London, and Dr Norton Glais of the Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas.

Their explanation comes from experiments in which they found a way of switching off gap junctions. The work was done with frog cell embryos, which are a frequent choice for laboratory work because the cells are unusually

Dixie H. Coddington, formerly of the Indian Army, since 1750 when it built Oldbridge House.

The present occupants, the major's son Nicholas and Catherine, wife of Nicholas, are emigrating to Canada after two terrorist-organized robberies.

Irish police recently recovered paintings, jewelry and silverware worth £250,000 stolen in the last raid in January.

Bidding at the auction at Jury's Hotel yesterday opened at £500,000 offered by Mr Barney Curley, who trains horses at Newmarket.

University news
Oxford
Elections
HOLDSWORTH COLLEGE, Oxford, today elected a new president, Mr J. F. Adams, MA, University Lecturer in Theology. Mr Adams is a member of the faculty of Theology and is also a member of the faculty of Divinity.

Dr Terence J. Lyons, MA (Cantab), DPhil, has been appointed to the Colin MacLaurin chair of mathematics from April 1, 1985. Dr Lyons, who is aged 31, is a lecturer in the department of mathematics at Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.

Longborough
Mr John Pickford, MSc (Eng), CEng, head of the department of civil engineering, has been appointed to the new chair of water and waste engineering for developing countries.

Dr Michael Billig, BA, PhD, lecturer in psychology at Birmingham University, has been appointed to a chair in social sciences in the department of social sciences from January.

Mr Ian Wallace, MA, B.Litt, formerly lecturer in German at Dundee University, has been appointed to the chair in modern languages in the department of European studies.

Latest appointments
Miss Penny Brooke to be Director of the Great Britain-China Centre from October 1.
Captain Jay Lander to be Director of Public Relations (Naval) from September 24. He succeeds Captain Ian Sutherland.

Reuter award
Mr Henry Burnley, head of programmes of Radio Cameroun, has been awarded a Reuter fellowship at Stanford University, US, for the coming academic year.

Science report
How molecules bridge the communication gap
By Judy Redfern

large and more easily manipulated.

Tadpoles from embryos used in the experiments did not develop normally, suggesting that important information regulating normal development had been transmitted between cells.

Dr Warner and her colleagues identified a way of first culturing an antibody substance that would attack the protein from which gap junctions are formed. The antibody was then injected into one particular cell of an embryo when that embryo consisted of only eight cells. Later, one of the daughter-cells of the first one was injected with a yellow dye.

The test was to observe whether the daughter cell transferred the dye to neighbouring cells, which it would have done had the parent not been given antibody.

Transfer of the dye did not occur, and this interference with the gap junction stopped the transmission of other molecules.

As the embryos continued to grow, it was clear that tissue from the original cell injected with antibody was abnormal. Detailed analysis demonstrated that neighbouring cells derived from a different parent line were also affected.

What remains unanswered is precisely what the cells are "saying" to each other via their biochemical code.

Source: *Nature*, vol 311 pp. 127-131, 1984.

OBITUARY

M. PIERRE EMMANUEL Poet of French Resistance

Pierre Emmanuel, French poet and critic who was also an important cultural figure in Europe and the United States, has died at the age of 68.

Pierre Emmanuel was born Noël Jean-Michel de Orie, a market town in the Béarn region of the Basses Pyrénées, on May 3, 1916. He adopted the name Pierre Emmanuel in his early twenties, because, a profoundly Christian - Roman Catholic - poet, this "symbolized for him the whole drama of creation". His parents had migrated to the USA many years before his birth, but his mother always returned to Béarn for the birth of her children.

Emmanuel spent three early years in his parents' adopted country, but he returned to the care of his maternal grandmother in 1921, and thereafter to that of his uncle, a teacher at a Catholic school in Lyon which Emmanuel attended. He had wanted to stay in Gascon and study Latin, but he recalled, was "uprooted and condemned to a society which he found excessively puritanical and narrow. When he visited his father in America, he found him a stranger, and returned to France to become a poet."

The decisive influence in his artistic life was his meeting with the Catholic poet and novelist Pierre Jean Jouve. He destroyed most of his poems after this meeting, and in 1938 began publishing new ones.

After a first volume, *Elégies* (1940), he published a collection which catapulted him into the department of mathematics at Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.

On his own initiative, he formed a wartime association of brokers and crushers, the National Association of Seed-crushers, to ensure that they worked in the nation's interests with the Ministry of Food.

Later in the war, as a colonel in the Dutch military, he was asked by the Dutch Government in exile in London to prepare plans for setting up a civilian/military administration in each region of Holland as it was liberated by the advancing Allied armies. At that time he was commuted between London and Holland by private military plane.

As the war was coming to an end he had to think about restarting his career as a city broker but instead accepted an offer to join Unilever as head of its Oils & Fats Buying Department to organize and prepare for the decontrol of commodity buying by the government. He remained with Unilever for 18 years, during which time he travelled the world to buy vegetable oils and fats for the group's soap and margarine products.

Jimmy Faure was widely known and respected in his profession. A special characteristic was the charm and courtesy he brought to all his personal relationships. His expertise in his field was readily given to various trade associations in both the UK and abroad.

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SIR DENIS BLUNDELL
Sir Denis Blundell, GCMG, GCVO, KBE, OBE, QSO, who died yesterday in Australia, where he was on holiday, at the age of 77, was Governor-General of New Zealand from 1972 to 1977, and was a former New Zealand High Commissioner in London. He was also one of the foremost members of the legal profession in New Zealand.

Edward Denis Blundell was born in Wellington in 1907 and educated at Waitaki Boys' High School, Oamaru, South Island, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. A distinguished cricketer, he gained his Blue for the University in 1928 and 1929 and he was later to represent New Zealand in 1936-37. After the war he was prominent in cricket administration as president of the New Zealand Council, 1957-60.

He was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1929 and in that year too, he was admitted barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of New Zealand as a member of a prominent Wellington legal firm where he became senior partner.

During the Second World War he enlisted as a private in the New Zealand Army and was sent to Europe with the 2nd New Zealand Division. Here he distinguished himself in service during the campaigns in Greece, Crete, the Middle East and Italy rising to lieutenant-colonel and commanding the division's 23rd Battalion. He was appointed OBE (militia) in 1944.

After the war he continued with his legal career, being called to the New Zealand Law Society from 1962 to 1968 and when in the latter year he was appointed New Zealand High Commissioner in London. It was the first time that his appointment had been made from outside the ranks of politicians. During his period in London Blundell was active in trying to mobilize British public opinion in an attempt to stiffen the British Government's resolve in the direction of protecting New Zealand's position in the negotiations to join the EEC.

At the end of his time in London he was appointed Governor-General of New Zealand. He had been created GCMG in 1972 and GCVO in 1974. He was also appointed a Companion of the Queen's Service Order of New Zealand.

LORD GRANVILLE-WEST
Lord Granville-West, who died on September 23 at the age of 80, was Labour MP for Pontypool from 1946 to 1958, when he was created a Life Peer.

Daniel Granville West was born on March 17, 1904, the son of a miner, and was educated at the University College of South Wales, where he read law and won first prize in the law examinations. He was admitted a solicitor in 1929, and practised at Newbridge. He was a member of the Abercromby Urban Districts Council 1934-38 and of the Monmouthshire County Council 1938-47. During the Second

Jouve's help, found his way to Dieulefit, almost in Provence, where he remained throughout the war working with the Resistance.

As a poet Emmanuel has been compared to both Dante and Hugo; even those who felt that after the poems which made his great reputation he became over-prolific and failed to master the abstract, concede that his poetic achievement is "massive", embracing as it does such enormously ambitious epics as *Babel* (1952) and *Job* (1970).

In Emmanuel's poetry Jesus Christ is central, but he is a suffering Christ fused with the mythical figure of Orpheus and the real one of the German poet Holderlin; he is a Christ who remains very much a victim of Nazi-like atrocities which spiraled to haunt Emmanuel.

But his very varied and self-tormented works, always experimental although unimpaired by fashionable movements, did not always get their full share. This was not because at times he lapsed into a frigid or diffuse rhetoric (as he himself acknowledged) but, because, having been a fellow-traveller with the Communists during the 1940s, he decisively rejected the anti-communist, liberal and humane point of view. He also lectured extensively all over America and in many other parts of the world.

Emmanuel received the grand prix de poésie of the Académie Française in 1953, was a member of the Académie Française, an honorary Doctor of the University of Oxford and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

Emmanuel worked for French radio from 1945, and became a celebrated cultural entrepreneur and, latterly, a spokesman for what may be described as the anti-communist, liberal and humane point of view. He also lectured extensively all over America and in many other parts of the world.

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MR JAMES FAURE
The death of Mr James Carnell Adrian Faure, aged 83, after a short illness at his home at Aldbury, near Tring, Herts, on September 15 recalls the difficult days of feeding the nation in wartime and the important part he played in it.

Jimmy Faure was born in Holland where his father, British (South African) subject was a Protestant minister. He came to London at the age of 17 in the First World War to join his brother's firm of oils and fats brokers and remained with the company, H. M. F. Faure & Co, until the start of the Second World War, when the buying of commodities was taken over by the government and food rationing began.

On his own initiative, he formed a wartime association of brokers and crushers, the National Association of Seed-crushers, to ensure that they worked in the nation's interests with the Ministry of Food.

Later in the war, as a colonel in the Dutch military, he was asked by the Dutch Government in exile in London to prepare plans for setting up a civilian/military administration in each region of Holland as it was liberated by the advancing Allied armies. At that time he was commuted between London and Holland by private military plane.

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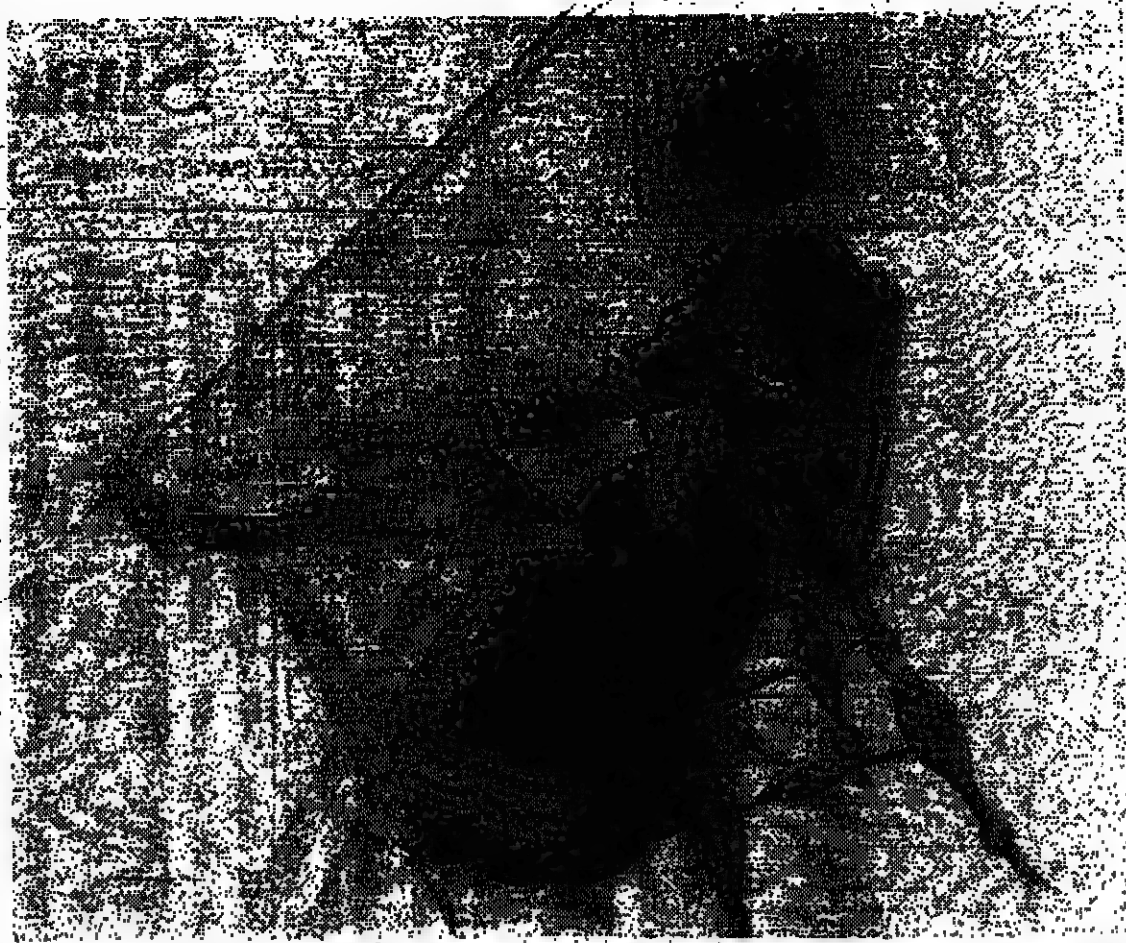
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THE ARTS

Galleries

Imaginary landscapes
between painting
and sculptureOvertones of surrealistic
vision in Nick de Ville's
*Northern Latitudes No 1*Classical skills as a
draughtsman: Wyndham Lewis's
Woman with Red Tan O'ShanterHeinz-Dieter Pietsch
PalonNick de Ville/
Graham Ashton
Fischer Fine ArtJean-Marc Prouveur
Edward TotahHenry Moore
Marlborough Fine ArtWyndham Lewis
Anthony d'Offay

Not so long ago, it was reasonably easy to distinguish between painting and sculpture. There were some artists who did both, but they usually kept the two activities quite distinct and the borderline cases of painted sculpture or dimensional painting were few and far between. If the present era in art has any one distinguishing feature, it is a constant blurring of distinctions: we are never quite sure whether what we are seeing is fringe theatre or performance art, basic television or artist's video, a poster poem or a sculpture, so why should we imagine that such an elementary distinction as that between painting and sculpture should be preserved?

And, sure enough, it very often is not. The hazy borderline can be more readily observed than defined in the work of a number of very diverse artists now showing in London. How, for instance, would you describe, let alone define, the work of Heinz-Dieter Pietsch, at the Palon Gallery until the end of the week? His chosen medium is usually paper pulp, with or without paint or metal supports or anything else, made in such a way that the pieces can hang on walls. Sometimes in his earlier work the painting on the paper was very elaborate, in a *fouquet* fashion, so that one really could not tell how many of the bumps and declivities and apparent changes of level were actually there.

His newer works, in this show, move further over towards sculpture: one of the pieces, *Sails* (two rough blackened triangles with metal supports), stands directly on the floor and *Stretchers*, four sections aping hospital stretchers that have been through fire, flood and battle, leans nonchalantly against a wall. Other works are more like paintings and the sketches for them are undoubtedly drawings and most expressive drawings at that. Whatever they are, the message is in the medium and, even with the possibility of more human, emotional content (the artist, apparently, sees the *Stretchers* as conceivably "warriors gesturing skywards"), finally the fascination of these pieces – for, make no mistake, they are fascinating – comes from wonder at the way Pietsch has torn metal or paper or whatever into, indeed, doing anything he wants it to do.

The show of Nick de Ville at Fischer Fine Art until October 5 is at least firmly called "Recent Paintings", while that of Graham Ashton is described as "Recent Watercolours". Both descriptions are true, and yet the sculptural element in both cases is very pronounced. Ashton, after all, is perhaps better known as a sculptor, and the two themes celebrated in these watercolours are tools and the development of the concept for the waterless paddling pool at the Liverpool Gardens Festival. As it happens, Ashton is a very accomplished watercolourist, and even the ideas for the sculpture take on a quite independent air (as they roll along the promenade, of course) of what Paul Nash saw in Swansea, seaside surrealism. *Toddler's Playground*, for instance, is perhaps closest to the project as carried out, and yet its elegantly applied washes make it simultaneously the most painterly of paintings.

Nick de Ville is a more complicated case. For one thing, his habit of embedding wire in the rather glutinous surface of his panel paintings already takes them some of the way towards sculpture, and in a different sense the paintings themselves often seem to be not so much sketches for sculpture as detailed depictions of some already existent sculpture in an imaginary landscape. Sometimes one can see overtones, here too, of a surrealistic vision in *Northern Latitudes No 1*, where mysterious wooden constructions, some equipped with winders, scatter a *morne plaine*, one may sense the (probably malign) spirit of de Chirico breathing through the artist's neck. In others the construc-

tions seem larger, as in *Wayside*, where letters and other shapes are held aloft on plinths, or *Leaning Arch*, where a giant colonnade goes slightly askew. The obvious next question is, having developed these imaginary sculptures and abstract buildings, will de Ville go ahead and actually construct them? Surely the urge must be there, somewhere in his artistic system?

The works in Jean-Marc Prouveur's show *War Memorial* (Edward Totah Gallery, to the end of the week) would also no doubt have qualified as sculptures by the somewhat elastic criteria of last year's Hayward and Serpentine sculpture show. They are large photographic pieces, generally in several sections, which comment on war mainly in terms of the First World War and the memorials it inspired. The constituents are usually laconic inscriptions, images of sections of some famous and less famous memorials, and posed live tableaux involving banners and oddments of military with a nude (usually male) placed in the centre. This is, of course, a variation on the range of imagery familiar from Prouveur's previous show, *Altar Pieces*, but here it has a curious relevance: it is as though Prouveur were setting out to gloss (though I do not think he is) Paul Fussell's brilliant book *The Great War and Modern Memory*, with its slow-building insistence on the inextricability of trench experience and homo-eroticism. Prouveur's work ought to be camp, but somehow, because of this occult appositeness, it achieves a quite straight impressiveness.

Around the corner at Marlborough Fine Art we come at last upon a real sculptor – they do not come any more real than Henry Moore – keeping his hand in with work which is admittedly marginal to his main artistic concerns, cannot be separated from them, yet has an obstinate, unquenchable life of its own. The show, which is on until October 19, consists of nearly 60 drawings done between 1979 and 1983. There are detailed studies of his favourite animals, sheep. There are sheets of tiny ideas for sculpture that could not be anyone's but his. There are what look like stage designs, domestic sketches (some with the obsessive motif of mother and child), hands... There are also some rather strange drawings of people looking at rocks: two ladies in sensible hats, artists drawing, a sculptor (perhaps the sculptor) making a close examination of rock formations. There is little that takes Moore or us into new territory (though he has seldom treated the crucifixion motif so explicitly

before), but much to give deep pleasure even to those who do not know enough to be touched by this extraordinary example of inspiration refusing to be quieted even well into the artist's eighties.

Wyndham Lewis was never, as far as I know, a practising sculptor, but on the evidence of many of the drawings in the resplendent exhibition of his work during the Twenties at Anthony d'Offay (until October 12) he really should have tried it. A surprising number of the drawings could be designs for sculpture such as Lewis's Vorticist associate Epstein might have produced had he followed the experimental line of *Rock Drill* instead of retreating into more conventional forms. This is true of most of the *Abstract Figure Studies* and *Abstract Designs*: the complex totems, planted in bare surroundings which give them dimensionality, suggest all the qualities of sculpture, and at the same time imply the possibility of an abstract theatre, where forms that

we fail to recognize (except perhaps somewhere in the collective unconscious) would converse in a language of the spheres.

Other portrait drawings, either of the known, like Osbert and Sacheverell 'Sitwell' and Ezra Pound, or of unknowns like the *Woman with Red Tan O'Shanter*, offer eloquent testimony to Lewis's more classical skills as a draughtsman, and there are complicated but decipherable scenes like the informal sporting series such as *Boxing at Juan-les-Pins* and *Wrestling of the Highland variety* presumably, to judge by the witty way Lewis has of suggesting tarian which are painterly through and through. As usual, the personality which emerges from the show is antipathetic, but there is no denying Lewis his own sort of genius, and one of the most genuinely modern as well as highly individual sensibilities in the whole of twentieth-century British art.

John Russell Taylor

Concerts

Brahms's magnificent mirage

Philharmonia/
Giulini

I know one is supposed to find the *German Requiem* a work of consolation, but there are times when the brimstone of Verdi or Berlioz seems a lot more to the point than Brahms's mellowness, and Sunday night was one of them. By that I do not mean to suggest this was a weak performance: indeed it was not.

But its strengths were all un-Brahmsian, as if to indicate that the real Brahms declined to be present in a work drawing its imagery from a faith he did not share. It was rather like beholding a mirage, beautiful and magnificent but with a noticeable gap separating it from the ground; and one cannot derive very much comfort from that.

Carlo Maria Giulini, conducting the Philharmonia Orchestra and Chorus, was perhaps at his most essentially un-Brahmsian in resisting the temptation to look forward.

Chords sat stiff-backed, not leaning into the future and melodies were unfolded into a spacious present without one being allowed to feel how a phrase would rise and fall. This helped demonstrate how peculiarly unsymphonic the *Requiem* is: very curiously so, for a composer with Brahms's urge to develop, for which there cannot be another large-scale work by him with forms so simple, symmetrical and repetitive.

Again Mr Giulini enhanced that impression by measuring the music in large lengths contrasted in tempo and volume. The second movement, for instance, was sustained with perfect evenness in its waltzing slow march for nearly 200 bars before suddenly erupting into a Brucknerian moment of splendour as chorus and trombones reminded us of the Lord's word: a hint perhaps from Mr Giulini that in the Germanic Europe of the 1860s only Bruckner could properly speak of God. After this the fugue, taken fast, was not a confident hymn but a lusty student's song, an Academic Festival piece.

The group with a naughtily flirtatious account of "Ich hab' in Penna", spreading thumbs and fingers wide at the end to emphasize the ten lovers on hand in Castiglione.

Philip Moll at the piano gave sensitive support, as he did again in most of the Richard Strauss songs that followed. Here, though, I was bothered by the singer's mannered *mezza voce* before suddenly opening out for the last few lines, not only in "Standchen" but in "Lit deinen blauen Augen" immediately after it as well. Nor was it desirable to have the effect of a quietly appealing "Morgen" shattered by "Kling" for the sake of ending high and loud.

In an even shorter second half (less than an hour all told in the programme as printed), Miss Norman brought the Five Greek Folk Songs as set by

Another strange movement was the sixth, Siegmund Nimsger came on to sing of his "mystery" with all the menace of Klingor casting a spell, and the chorus responded with due terror and amazement, that being the effect of Mr Giulini's tendency to serve up quick tempos in rows of identical bars from which there is no escape. Somewhat oddly, Mr Nimsger had been quite different in character in the third movement, more generous and noble, though both his contributions were marked by the same strength of utterance.

It was also a great pleasure to hear Kathleen Battle in the soprano movement. She seemed to have some trouble with her breathing at first, but later the phrases flowed right through to the end, and always the sound was bell-clear and ravishing.

The performance is repeated tonight, and there will be other opportunities during the coming week to hear Mr Giulini's commanding and resplendent way with Brahms.

Paul Griffiths

London debuts

What's in
a name?

The group Four Composers exists to promote the music of its own members, but only one of their number, Peter Thompson, plays as well as writes. Curiously he is also the only one of the four to have, on the evidence of those of his works heard in this concert, absolutely nothing to say. And he says it in a tonal, derivative but nevertheless stylistically uncertain way. His *Elegiac Ballad* for solo cello, played not very well by himself, meandered to no effect, while the interest in three piano pieces, also played not very well by himself, lay only in their titles: "Russian Fragment", "One Page Naked Music" (what?) and "Boiling Hill".

Thankfully his colleagues produced more compelling material. Donald Boustead's *Alone and Three*, Miniatures, both for solo clarinet, are beautifully wrought, unambitious works tailored exquisitely to their essential decorative purpose. Rodney Smith played them exceedingly well. Nigel Benson showed himself capable of similar concentration in his *Cadenza* for trumpet and piano and his *Fantasia* on "Spiritus Domini" for trumpet, trumpet, cello and piano. The latter work was an attractive procession crowned with a violent *Pil selon* pl-like gesture that abruptly stirs the music from the mysteries of religious ritual to wakened stark reality. Boulez again was evoked in Andrew Newton's Trumpet Sonata, in which a plethora of highly varied ideas and jerky fits and starts came together to form a piece of compelling logic.

To judge from the American pianist Roger Press's nervous, snatched reading of Beethoven's Sonata Op 109, one might have thought him to have chosen an over-ambitious programme. But underlying his playing even here was a power and an intensity that he allowed to come to the fore in Rachmaninov's Corelli Variations, Op 42. And Prokofiev's Seventh Sonata, with its obsessive *moto perpetuo* finale, was quite breathtaking, with Mr Press willing to take risks and still emerging very much the master of this formidable work.

The Aranjuez Guitar Trio confess to feeling irony in the fact that between them Spain's three great Romantic composers – Albeniz, Granados and de Falla – wrote only one piece of guitar music. To correct the imbalance, one of the players, Alexander MacDonald, has transcribed a selection of keyboard works by the three for guitar trio. The versions are admirably idiomatic and the fact that there are three players does not seem to have been alleviating the characteristic thinness of the guitar's sound. The playing in this recital was exceptionally well polished, and there was an almost uncanny sense of ensemble. Music clubs need not hesitate.

Stephen Pettitt

Anthony Masters

Television

Alarming growth

seems that the explosions will send large clouds of dust into the atmosphere, thus sealing off the planet. Dust clouds are now, in fact, becoming fashionable in the scientific community – they might have killed off the dinosaurs, for example, "a mammoth catastrophe" as one scientist described it (without noticing the pun). It will be equally dramatic the next time around: after the nuclear exchange, less than one per cent of

the sun's heat will reach the earth, the temperature in Europe will drop below zero for months, species will be extinguished. If you remove sunlight, the natural chain collapses: plant life will die, and the threat of universal famine will face any unhappy survivors.

Last night's documentary was in some ways more frightening than *Threads*, the dramatized account of nuclear warfare which preceded it on Sunday

night: scientists programmed the appropriate data into their computers, and maps of horror appeared silently upon the screens. One got the impression, however, that these scientists rather enjoy describing putative catastrophes: once again they can pose as seers or "wise men" but it has to be admitted that programmes of this kind as a result are immensely watchable. It was also hard not to sense a certain ring of conviction in it all, as nuclear confrontation was described not as a war against combatants but as a war against the world itself. As one scientist put it, "Thus we are raising the very question of life on earth".

Peter Ackroyd

Norman/Moll
Covent Garden

Not many singers would dare to plunge in at the deepest end of the song repertoire as did Jessie Norman on Sunday night in the first of a new season of "Celebrity Recitals" at Covent Garden. Appearing in support of the singer's mannered *mezza voce* before suddenly opening out for the last few lines, not only in "Standchen" but in "Lit deinen blauen Augen" immediately after it as well. Nor was it desirable to have the effect of a quietly appealing "Morgen" shattered by "Kling" for the sake of ending high and loud.

In an even shorter second half (less than an hour all told in the programme as printed), Miss Norman brought the Five Greek Folk Songs as set by

and invariably interesting without a trace of preciousness; in fact, he has a touch of Kenneth Branagh about him, and might go equally far.

But apart from Jo Carter's Mistress Quickly, a natural comedienne thrown into a pretty tizzy by mounting Falstaffian debts in the public bar, Bill Buffery's production lacks promising performances and the house got bored amidstships, especially towards the end of a first half lasting nearly two hours. Its best points are its strong blocking on this difficult stage and an adaptable, if cumbersome, wood-flat set by Humphrey Jaeger that owes much of its atmospheric qualities to Simon Brunsner-Randall's lighting.

Falstaff is a rough part for a youngster, but nevertheless Jonathan Cake's octogenarian voice and leisurely pace (without drawing any compensating value from the lines) did much to bleed the script of its vitality.

Lanky and unpadding, more of a Don Quixote perhaps, he was a performance rather than a person; nothing ominous, no fire, no genuine terror, yet without the exuberance of a Lord of Misrule. His soliloquies seemed very long.

Of the two great adversaries, John Power came capably – no more – through Hal's early phase of riotous intimacy with tavern drawers (not "drorers", please) into princely valour. Lawrence Good's Hotspur has abundant vitality and resource, enough to steal him as the professional he will presumably become, but Hotspur needs charm and character, and preferably humour too. What was missing, from almost everybody, was the touch of nature which lifts Shakespeare off the page and might have convinced the kids out front that the set-text playwright knew us better than we know ourselves.

Anthony Masters

Theatre

Henry IV Part 1
Shaw

A second-night National Youth Theatre audience is really refreshing after the forced reactions of average first-nighters. West End and fringe. With *Henry IV Part 1* a set text and mock O-levels as near as November, the Shaw was packed with school parties, chattering like starlings, and, if they giggled, under-mannered alarms and excursions and were unduly hard on Lads Perc, a sign of genuine disappointment went up for the dying Hotspur and, at the beginning, Richard Dillane's Henry IV cowed them into instant silence.

And rightly. Mr Dillane's is the vintage performance in this show; and, sadly, the only one. He has kingly authority. His verse speaking is robust, subtle



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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Germans lead while other central banks dither

IMF meetings have a track record for exchange rate crises. As all eyes focus on the dollar and the Deutsche Mark, finance ministers in Washington are becoming increasingly Delphic on the matter of intervention policy. The code phrases are "disorderly markets" and "smoothing".

These being the circumstances in which, according to the communiques of successive economic summits, central banks responsible for the world's leading currencies will intervene in the foreign exchange markets.

Some governments, however, have itched fingers than others. The Bundesbank said dollars again yesterday. Other central banks remained muted and uneasy as to whether yesterday's market could legitimately be described as "disorderly", and whether they considered intervention to be justified.

The Bundesbank has put them all in a bit of a fix. The Federal Reserve Board plainly does not want to intervene more than it can help. On Friday the markets let the Fed off the hook, taking the dollar down a peg before New York opened. Yesterday too, the Bundesbank's action was enough to depress the dollar in European markets. But the dollar is still an unpredictable commodity - and intervention is less convincing if it is not concerted.

The Bank of England is staying as much as possible in the shadow the Fed cannot. It wishes to avoid an open disagreement with the Bundesbank, but that is not easy. Herr Karl Otto Foehl has made increasingly plain the German view that the dollar now can and should be turned. Everybody is still insisting that their policy intervention has not changed, but a changing world is throwing their differences in interpretation into sharp relief.

If all the flutter in the currency markets made you think we now live in a free floating world, take a look at the IMF's annual report. This shows that of 147 member governments, only eight have currencies which are neither pegged for managed according to a declared exchange-rate policy. Can you name the eight? If you can instantly recall more than three, you are one up on the managing director of the IMF. They are: Australia, Canada, Japan, Lebanon, South Africa, Britain, United States and Uruguay.

The threat of the big institutions

Mr David Walker, a director of the Bank of England, yesterday pointed a perceptive finger at significant changes in emphasis in decision-making among company directors and leading investors. Speaking at a gathering organized by Deloitte Haskins & Sells and the London Business School, he said that the role of return companies required to justify a new venture was probably rising, at a time when investment decisions, by companies and investing institutions alike, are being taken "with a shortening focus."

"Many boards which distinguished themselves as cost-cutters, and as survivors, may neither sufficiently perceive the change in their situation nor be capable of steering their way to take advantage of it. They may be biased, if they take any initiative in the direction of acquisition of an existing business rather than embarking on a wholly new product line of their own." Having noted that accountants seemed to think in a similar vein, he went on:

"Moreover, most boards are, or at least believe themselves to be, under strong pressures to produce good short-term earnings and dividend performance. This risks introducing a bias against R & D and in favour of capital projects yielding a quick pay-back."

The corporate mind is concentrated by nothing as much as an unwanted takeover bid. The fund managers, particularly those of the 20 investing institutions which each have an average per cent of the equity, are seen to have almost the power of life and death in their freedom to hold or sell in a bid. Like the companies themselves the fund managers are being pressured into shorter term views. "Risk aversion" has driven them to pursue short-term performance even though their liabilities are long-term. And as Mr Walker noted, changes taking place in the securities business are likely to bring horizons even closer. If dealing costs do come down and opportunities for block trading increase, interest in the faster buck will grow.

Mr Walker, who is closely involved in the City revolution shares the now fashionable regret that too many of our resources are now being thrown into financial services, which are "remote from the production of goods and services and generate high private rewards disproportionate to their social productivity". He just feels that Britain has no choice if it is to keep up.

He is more positive on the conflicts inherent in the short-term market assessment of company performance. The suggestion is "some form of contact with the board, above all with the chairman", where the "effective husbandry" of the investment calls for it.

"Probably the most important role that the proprietor can play in this respect is in signalling his interest in the overall composition of the board, including a sufficient leavening of good non-executives."

The Bank of England has taken up the cause of the non-executive director, or to be more accurate, the good non-executive director. There are plenty of the former, few of the latter in British boardrooms. Even the best of them can be stifled by lack of information. Mr Walker was right to stress yesterday the role management accountants can play in strengthening the non-executive's hand with detached and professional advice.

Options trading looks more attractive

Now that they rather staid New York Stock Exchange is to introduce options trading it is perhaps time again for London to look at how it might stimulate business in this increasingly popular investment medium.

New York will begin trading options on individual shares - not just the new-fangled stock market indices - before the end of the year. London started trading options on the new FTSE-100 index earlier in the year to coincide with the launch of the index futures contract on the London International Financial Futures Exchange. The volume of business has not been impressive. The challenge posed earlier by the successful European Options Exchange in Amsterdam was not met, largely, it was claimed, because of adverse tax rulings.

Two background considerations may mean that the chances for equity options trading in London have improved. One is the lobbying by the commodity industry, led by the London Commodity Exchange, to have capital gains on futures transactions, treated as capital gains, not as income. There is a strong analogy with the tax problems encountered by options.

The second factor that investors are increasingly attracted to options. The idea that you make only a down payment without the risks of high margin calls - the concept of high gearing - is much better understood than it was. Even corporate treasurers, long suspicious of currency futures, have taken to currency options.

NEWS IN BRIEF

CJR silent on reports of new chief

Charterhouse J Rothschild refused to confirm or deny reports that Mr David Montagu is to become chief executive of the group. Mr Jacob Rothschild, chairman, was unavailable yesterday and a spokesman for the group was unable to comment.

● **BOOTS**, the chemist and retailing group, has made three board changes aimed at strengthening its retail thrust. Mr Bernard Theobald gets the new post of group corporate development and will concentrate on company acquisitions. Mr Gordon Hourston, hitherto staff director, is appointed to the newly-created post of deputy managing director in the retail division headed by one of Boots' two managing directors, Mr Michael Ruddell, director of marketing, goes on the board to bring more marketing expertise to bear on retailing.

● **HESTAIR**, the Dennis and Duple motor bodies group, yesterday announced that last year's half-year profit of £1.3m had turned into a loss of £101,000. *Times*, page 22

● **FREEMANS**, the mail-order group, has increased pretax profits for the 28 weeks to August 11 to £9.2m. *Times*, page 22

● **BOASE, MASSIMI, FOULITT** increased taxable profits to £1.09m against £603,000 in the six months to June 1984. *Times*, page 22

Synterials shares slump as founder resigns

By Alison Eadie

Synterials, the Dutch-based hi-technology company which raised a record £20m when it came to the Unlisted Securities Market last December, has been hit by the resignation of Mr Ken Hoppel, the American founder of the company and inventor of the unique process of converting plastic-based synthetic materials to commercial engineering uses and eventually replacing metal.

The shares, which were offered for sale at 100p, fell to a new low at 29p. Mr Hoppel, who is 34, is resigning for health reasons. He is also selling his 666,400 shares or 2.7 per cent stake on the company, although he undertook at the time of the issue to hold 250,000 shares for two years.

Lazard Bros, which owns 18.3 per cent of Synterials on behalf of private clients, has agreed to buy Mr Hoppel's shares at 30p, if he cannot get a higher price in the market.

Synterials chief executive, Mr Christopher Brothie, is confident that the company can survive without Mr Hoppel but progress will be slower.

Dollar's rise benefits Enterprise

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Britain's newest oil company, Enterprise Oil, is on schedule to meet the financial targets set on its flotation, with first-half profits of £66m because sales of North Sea oil are rising in value due to the strength of the dollar.

Enterprise initially formed from the North Sea oil assets of the British Gas Corporation, illustrates how sterling falls against the dollar North Sea revenue rises.

With all oil dealing in dollars the value of every barrel of North Sea oil sold by Enterprise through the government oil-trader British National Oil Corporation, has risen from about £20.80 at the start of the year to £22.30 at

Growth in the industrial nations this year is expected to be the best in eight years. M Jacques De Larosiere, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, said yesterday in an address heralding the end of the crisis stage of the world debt problem.

M De Larosiere told ministers attending the opening session of the IMF's annual meeting with the World Bank that nations now face a different task of sustaining the recovery through coordinated fiscal and monetary policies.

This may require a new consensus among leaders of industrialized nations which have not heeded strong warnings over big federal deficits and exchange rate fluctuations in industrialized nations, and the need for a more coordinated and painful economic adjustments.

Mr Clausen said in his opening remarks to an estimated 12,000 finance and development leaders and commercial bankers that conditions in Africa, after the worst drought in 15 years, are bleak. Per capita income has slipped to less than \$410 (£255) a year and thousands face starvation.

The situation demands firm and immediate action on the part of all involved to reverse the decline. Mr Clausen said in appealing for stronger support for the bank's development agency and increased commitments of support from rich nations to help Africa.

Tebbit says new City laws on way

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, yesterday confirmed the Government's intention to introduce far-reaching legislation in the 1985-86 parliamentary session governing the conduct of the City of London.

Speaking at a conference organized by the Confederation of British Industry, Mr Tebbit said that he and Mr Alex Fletcher, the Under Secretary for Corporate and Consumer Affairs, were now on the last lap of "one of the most far-reaching reviews of securities and insurance industries ever undertaken".

He also made clear the Government's preference for a system of self-regulation in the City but warned that if this could not be achieved under clear guidelines backed by statute, there would be "more direct Government intervention".

Top of Mr Tebbit's list of objectives for the City is that it should provide an internationally competitive service to British industry and commerce and to the Government itself.

He said: "To achieve that, I believe that the London financial markets must be given the maximum freedom to compete and to innovate while ensuring that London is recognised as a clean place to deal".

Mr Tebbit said he believed that required a framework of maximum disclosure of market information and "tough sanctions against fraud".

● The Government paid £439m in regional development grants to industry in the year to the end of March. The largest single recipient was the chemical and allied industry sector with more than £123m, followed by the coal and petroleum products industry with £66m.

Alarm over Nigeria plan

By John Lawless

Nigeria is ready to go ahead with the offer of six-year promissory notes worth \$2 billion (£1.59 billion), to its insured trade creditors.

There was considerable doubt among Western finance officials and bankers about whether Nigeria would actually proceed when it floated the idea at the end of July.

Export credit agencies - led by Britain's Export Credits Guarantee Department, which has £450m worth of short-term debts insured - immediately took the precaution of warning policyholders not to accept.

Nigerian finance officials have been told repeatedly that they could not open negotiations to reschedule trade debts without first agreeing an economic recovery programme with the International Monetary Fund, a process which has been stalled.

They are, however, to meet with all agencies which make up the Paris Club, the official debt rescheduling organization, in Paris on October 4 - and will not make any move until then. It is being stressed, though, that the meeting is to discuss the plan to offer promissory notes and in no way represents debt negotiations.

Enterprise will benefit from output from the Beryl field in the North Sea, which was due to decrease, being maintained by Mobil the operator bringing into production the Beryl B platform.

However, spending in the second half of the year may increase as the company embarks on its exploration programme to add to its 33,000 barrel-a-day output from five existing North Sea fields. The first six months' figures include only £300,000 written off against exploration.

In the final half of this year Enterprise will have to spend considerably more in exploration and appraisal drilling. It will be discussing with the largest shareholder, RTZ, what moves it should make to take part in the ninth round of North Sea licensing, which closes on December 17.

Enterprise made its forecasts on the basis of an exchange rate of \$1.45 to two pounds. It will benefit in the second half of this year with the Rutton field in the North Sea, in which it has a 10.3 per cent stake coming on stream sooner than expected.

The field's operator, Conoco, has improved on the targets it set in bringing the revolutionary tearout-leg platform on the field into production two months ahead of schedule.

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Wealthy nations on course for best growth in eight years

From Sarah Hogg and Bailey Morris, Washington

Both officials agreed that the global economic recovery, in sharp contrast to the crisis atmosphere of two years ago, had exceeded expectations, indicating that the global debt crisis, while not over, was at least in a manageable phase.

Their remarks came on a day when delegates continued to discuss the dollar, rumours of a pending resignation by Mr Clausen and speculation that the United States Federal Reserve Board had adopted an easier monetary policy in recent weeks designed to stimulate a drop in American interest rates.

At a press conference before the release of his speech, Mr Clausen denied speculation that he intended to resign because of continuing friction with the Reagan Administration, particularly the Treasury, over bank policies.

For weeks, there has been speculation in Washington that the job would be offered to Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Fed, either in 1986 when Mr Clausen's term expires or before, if he resigns.

M De Larosiere, in reaffirming his commitment to a case-by-case resolution of the debt problem, said the second stage of the debt problem can be managed but only if nations, particularly rich ones, adopt various IMF-prescribed policies, including more effective pursuit of price stability; adequate control over federal budget deficits; realistic and flexible exchange and interest rates and continuous review of government spending.

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Caparo lifts Fidelity bid

Mr Swraj Paul's Caparo Industries has increased its offer for Fidelity, the electronics company, and secured the recommendation of the board.

The new offer is worth 125p a share in either cash or loan stock and values the company at £14.1m against the previous offer of 13.5 Shareholders will receive a 1p interim dividend.

Caparo intends to maintain Fidelity's public quote and use it for expansion in the electronics sector. Family share holders, with a total stake of 19.5 per cent, have agreed to accept the offer. But under the terms they will retain a 1.8 per cent interest in the company.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1122.1 down 4.9 (high: 1129.1; low: 1121.5)
FT Index: 885.4 down 8.0
FT Gilt: 80.35 down 0.1006
FT All Share: N/A
Barrings: 17.857
Dow Jones Industrial Average (closed): 1207.78 up 5.96
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index closed: 8900.82 down 9.26

CURRENCIES

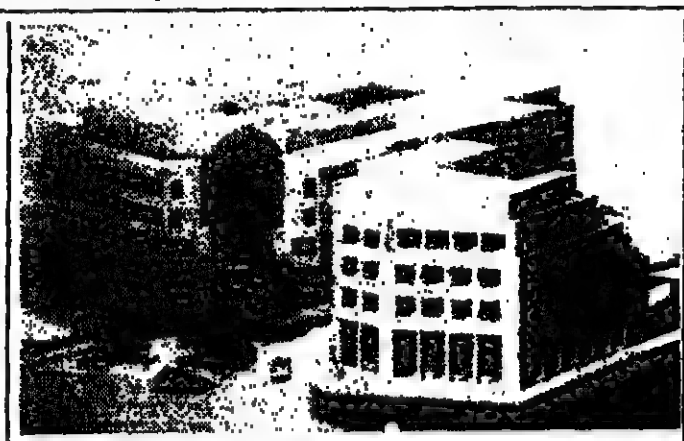
LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.2480 down 15pts
Index 76.7 down 0.2
DM 3.7890 down 0.0460
FFr 11.5610 down 0.1790
Yen 304.60 up 0.10
Dollar Index 140.9 down 1.4
DM 3.0225 down 0.0425
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.2485
Dollar DM 3.0215
INTERNATIONAL
ECU 0.592849
SDR 10.610545

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates
Bank base rate 10%
Finance houses base rate 11%
Discount market loans week fixed 10%
3 month interbank 10%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11%
3 month DM 5%
3 month Ffr 11%
US rates
Bank prime rate 13.00
Fed funds 10%
Treasury bond 10 1/4%
ECG Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period August 8 to September 4, 1984 inclusive: 10.806 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$347.25 pm \$347.74
close \$348.75 - \$347.25 (\$277.25 277.75)
New York (latest): \$347.80



Artist's model of the Beaver House redevelopment

£31m development for Beaver House

By Judith Huntley, Commercial Property Correspondent

The Royal Bank of Canada is likely to finance the redevelopment of Beaver House, Little Trinity Lane, in the City. Beaver House, with 200,000 sq ft of offices, is owned by the Hudson Bay Company and, like its other worldwide land and property interests, is held in the portfolio of Markborough Properties, its wholly owned real estate arm, and also one of Canada's largest property developers.

The Royal Bank is expected to provide long-term financing with interim money being found by Beaver House Ltd, the company set up to develop the site.

The new offices will cost £31m to build. Beaver House was formerly the home of the fur trade which has now moved across the road to Hudson's Bay House in Upper Thames Street.

The Hudson's Bay Company obtained planning permission to the redevelopment of Beaver House some time ago and demolition work has now begun. About 20,000 sq ft in the building has been allocated for fur trade users as a condition of the planning consent.

So far, no other tenant has been signed. The Royal Bank of Canada will receive a share of the rental income from the building once it is let.

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Nathan helps Parker Knoll to £3.2m for year

By Jonathan Clare

Parker Knoll, after three years' struggle, has made a profit from Nathan Furniture, the cabinet maker it acquired for £65,000 in 1981. Nathan cut its loss last year from £764,000 to £104,000 and showed a profit of £7,000 in the second half.

The improvement at Nathan helped Parker turn in full-year profits yesterday of £3.2m, against £3.1m, but the results from the other four main divisions were down.

This year the textile companies are expected to continue to show the improvement which appeared in the second half. Nathan should remain profitable and Mercia Weavers, the carpet company, should return to profits after last year's £57,000 loss.

The traditional furniture business saw an unexpected fall in profits last year from £1.8m

to £1.5m after lower sales in a market which worsened. Better furniture sales partly depend on lower mortgage rates and more housing starts.

A new range - Parker Care - has just been introduced and the company is investigating new products for the other divisions. Mr Martin Jourdan, the chairman, says Parker has investigated both fitted kitchens and "flat-pack" self assembly furniture, but decided against making its own ranges. Bedroom furniture could easily be produced by Nathan and is a possible new product line.

In the last three years Parker has put about £2.8m into Nathan, including the acquisition costs. The second-half profit comes after the closure of the Worcester factory and the reorganisation of the Edmonston, London factory, the introduction of 85 new products

(now only one remains from three years ago) and a complete management change.

But Mr Jourdan says that satisfactory levels of profit depend on increased demand and further improvements in productivity. All the group's divisions have surplus capacity. However, Mr Jourdan says that he remains optimistic that trade will improve.

Industry sales are about 30 per cent lower than the peak of 1979, but Mr Jourdan says demand will eventually return to former levels.

The total dividend for the year is 9p, against 8.5p. Mr Jourdan believes the two-tier capital structure with the voting shares in mainly family hands should protect the company from predators.

The shares fell 2p to 158p yesterday on the results.

Shell expects coal use to rise

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Shell, one of the world's leading oil companies, has concluded that despite the miners' strike in Britain and the world oil glut, coal will continue to replace oil for electricity generation and in industry.

In a report on the world coal industry, Shell suggests that coal's present price advantage over oil, the uncertainty relating to oil prices and security of supplies tend to favour the use of coal in preference to oil for large scale power generation.

The case between nuclear energy and coal remains broadly in balance, but the environmental problems associated with coal-fired plants can

be solved with the use of known technology, says Shell.

The report adds: "In the industrial and direct heating markets, there is still plenty of scope for coal substitution at the expense of oil and gas. The rapid penetration of coal into the cement industry provides powerful evidence that where energy cost represents a large part of the product cost, there is incentive to change fuel to remain competitive."

"Contrary to first impressions, stricter environmental legislation may provide positive opportunities for coal."

"Heavy fuel oil, coal's major competitor in the large scale

industrial market will be subject to similar restrictions; its sulphur content is generally higher than that of internationally traded coal."

The report suggests that industrial users will have to consider adopting oil-fired plants to use expensive gas to comply with environmental legislation or convert to coal.

"The advantages of lower price and security of supply, plus in some cases governmental financial assistance for conversion to coal, may overcome some of the inertia which inhibited greater penetration in the early 1980s."

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● MCD GROUP: Interim 1p (nil). (Figures in £s.) Turnover 17,513 (13,476) half year to June 30. Operating profit 1,058 (537). Interest charges 113 (80). Profit before tax 945 (457). Tax 437 (238). Earnings per share 2.96p (1.39p). Shares unchanged at 78p.

● DUPONT: Subsidiary Anslow is buying for £669,000 cash the plant, equipment and certain stocks of the Blackheath stamping division of Armstrong Engineering, a subsidiary of Armstrong Equipment. The completion date is December 31, 1984.

● CASKEIT (Holdings): Proposed 1 for 10 capitalization. Final 14 per cent net making 21 per cent (18.75 per cent) for year to June 30. (Figures in £s.) Turnover 17,851 (18,004). Pretax profit 826 (514). Tax 184 (121). Extraordinary debits 201 (17) cost of closures and provision for anticipated losses. Earnings per share 6.14p (3.63p). Tax 184 (121). Extraordinary credit 512 (nil). Earnings per share 13.7p (13.2p). Shares 293 down 8.

● BERRY PACIFIC (STERLING) FUND: The chairman told a meeting in Hong Kong that the managers, G. T. Management (Jersey), had requested that an additional dividend be declared to ensure that an adequate level of income be distributed from the fund. It was resolved that a dividend of 6p be declared, payable on September 28.

● BEATSON CLARK: Half year to June 30, Interim 3.3p (same). (Figures in £000s.) Sales 15,608 (15,552). Trading profit 1,800 (2,442). Depreciation 1,386 (1,164). Interest payable 116 (57). Pretax profit 398 (1,221). Tax credit 433 (charge 225). Earnings per share 12.6p (17.6p). Shares 135 down 8.

● LINK HOUSE: PUBLICATIONS: Interim 10p (nil) making profit 398 (1,221). Tax credit 433 (charge 225). Earnings per share 12.6p (17.6p). Shares 135 down 8.

● GROUP OPERATING PROFIT: £4,599 (6,881). Net operating profit 7,943 (6,423) including investment income 745 (708) but after unallocated overheads 1,261 (1,167). Pretax profit 7,886 (6,400) after related company loss 57 (22). Tax 3,655 (3,305). Net extraordinary debit 282 (39). Earnings per share 35.26p (25.79p). Shares 495 up 7.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES			
Market rates	Market rates	1 month	3 months
New York	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Hong Kong	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Amsterdam	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Brussels	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Frankfurt	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Paris	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Madrid	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Barcelona	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Geneva	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Basel	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Stockholm	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Oslo	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
London	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Edinburgh	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Glasgow	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Manchester	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Birmingham	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Cardiff	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Sheffield	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Leeds	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Nottingham	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Liverpool	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Belfast	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
London	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Edinburgh	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Glasgow	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Manchester	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Birmingham	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Cardiff	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Sheffield	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Leeds	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Nottingham	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Liverpool	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Belfast	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec

Effective exchange rates compared with 1975 were down 0.2 to 75.7.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Market rates	Market rates	1 month	3 months
New York	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Hong Kong	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Amsterdam	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Brussels	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Frankfurt	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Paris	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Madrid	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
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Geneva	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Basel	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Stockholm	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Oslo	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
London	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Edinburgh	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Glasgow	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Manchester	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Birmingham	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Cardiff	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Sheffield	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Leeds	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Nottingham	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Liverpool	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Belfast	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec

OTHER RATES

Market rates	Market rates	1 month	3 months
New York	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Hong Kong	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Amsterdam	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Brussels	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Frankfurt	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Paris	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Madrid	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Barcelona	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Geneva	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
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Stockholm	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Oslo	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
London	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Edinburgh	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
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Manchester	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Birmingham	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Cardiff	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Sheffield	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Leeds	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Nottingham	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Liverpool	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Belfast	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec

EURO-DEPOSITS

Market rates	Market rates	1 month	3 months
New York	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Hong Kong	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Amsterdam	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
Brussels	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec
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Belfast	1.5485-1.5490	0.02-0.04 dec	0.04-0.06 dec

MONEY MARKETS

Interbank rates traded between 11 per cent and 10 1/2 per cent throughout the morning, but eased to round 10 1/2 per cent at midday, and came off a little further to 10 1/4 per cent as the authorities took out the bulk of the shortage at lunchtime.

The periods moved narrowly. They came off at the outset, with buyers going for long dated paper, in continuation of the optimistic movement set in motion when the pounds rallied on Friday.

But as sterling faced sterner opposition from the Continental currencies, some of the buoyancy of the money markets subsided.

The afternoon became quiet on rates slightly above Friday's close, though the shorter end eventually eased slightly on cheaper money. Hence the month term deposit ending at 10 1/4 per cent.

Local authorities were full of grant money. They showed no interest in the open market.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Gross Disposal				1984				1983				Gross Disposal			
Pric	Chge	Price	P	1984	1983	1982	1981	1984	1983	1982	1981	Pric	Chge	Price	P
213		111	8.2	35	54	Personal Accounts	2								
218		104	4.8	280	243	Reserve	283								
218	+	98	4.8	280	243	Reserve	283								
218	+	98	4.8	280	243	Reserve	283								
218	+	98	4.8	280	243	Reserve	283								
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218	+	98	4.8	280	243	Reserve	283								
218															

● Spreadsheet spreads the load: Page 26

COMPUTER HORIZONS

● Edited by MATTHEW MAY

● Preponderance of programmers: Page 28

Balloon goes up on the software

From Chris Rowley
New York

When the American magazine Personal Software folded this summer its publisher Robert Lydon said "one reason is that in the spring of 1983 there were about 4,000 companies advertising software products. That number is now less than 1,000".

Indeed the US microcomputer software market this year is like some kind of real life Dragon's Lair. Venture capitalists have exploded whole-sale leaving customers bereft and magazines unpaid for a lot of advertising space.

A shakeout in software has been predicted for months. It was inevitable, especially since a good 80 per cent of the now vanished concerns were pursuing the IBM PC pot of gold with yet another integrated spreadsheet and word processor package.

Software developers have also spread out in the hunt for the next chart topper. A lot of firms have recognized that there's good money to be made in more specialized software, retailing to fewer customers than the chart toppers, but selling at prices of \$5,000 to \$10,000 rather than \$400.

Good examples of this trend are programs like "Prophet", a financial management program sold by Union Planters Bank of Memphis. For \$6,500 customers buying the asset liability management model receive service and training on an ongoing basis, besides the program itself.

"Prophet" runs on the IBM PC XT and some IBM compatibles. In addition there are modules specifically designed for five-year planning (\$2,300), rate risk analysis (\$200) and budget planning (\$150). According to one happy customer "Prophet takes the place of five or six people sitting in a room doing the same thing. Saving in salaries is enormous".

Then there is Executive of California's packages like "Property Management System" which for \$6,000 takes on the burdensome aspects of being a landlord, or "Construction Information System" for builders at the same price.

These are examples of sophisticated vertical market software packages. By one estimate there are at least 10,000 vertical markets capable of receiving a distinct software package of its own. Some vertical markets are so big they are already fracturing into sub-markets. American farmers are expected to spend almost half a billion dollars for computing power and software in the next three years. Naturally programs tailored for Southern Californian orchard owners will not be so useful to hog farmers in Illinois.

Another rapidly growing area in US software development is so called "expert software". The market leader is Human Edge which pioneered with a series of knowledge-based packages that for a few hundred dollars provide a distillation of advice and reasoning, plus some diagnostic power, to take the raw data on a problem, be it a complex union management

It is almost two months since British Telecom became a public limited company and its licence conditions began to take effect. That interval has done little to allay the fears of many about the power of the group - due to be privatized in November - and the influence that it will have on the information technology industry.

The recent announcements that IBM and British Telecom will be partners in setting up an electronic point of sale network linking the Clearing Banks and the retailers and that they will also be going into partnership to form a data management network have reminded even the most docile of the power of the group.

Hundreds of delegates attended a two-day seminar in a London hotel last week organized by Open Scientific and Technical Services to relieve some "confusion as well as variations in interpretation" of the British Telecom licence.

Speakers from the Department of Trade and Industry, Ofel, ICL, de Zoete & Bevan, Air Call and others outlined their experiences and their interpretations. The Deputy Director of Ofel, Bill Wigglesworth, relieved the delegates a little by reminding them that his office could take civil action to enforce an order, and that "Penalties for non-compliance could therefore include damages for breach of duty, following an order, or the possibility of licence revocation, civil enforcement or even criminal proceedings where appropriate".

Such promises did not precipitate thunderous applause. Did the delegates not hear or did they not believe? There are still too many

British Telecom under fire: the case for competition

reminders of British Telecom's dominance.

Wigglesworth cited the Director General's promise. Professor Bryan Carstern took over Ofel two months ago. He pledged: "My intention is to be evenhanded but vigilant. I intend to be active in looking for indicators of compliance with the licence conditions rather than passively waiting for problems to become visible. I hope that British Telecom - and others - will work hard to establish systems at an early date to demonstrate that they are not behaving in a manner which is anti-competitive; I shall press them to do so".

Quite rightly many at the conference and in the IT industry have reservations. The group's latest announcement that it is going to sell computer games direct to the high street is symptomatic of its expansionism. It is because of the Gamstar cable network - part of BT's ambitions in cable television - that the group has been exposed to computer games. Cable expansion is slow, so BT has moved into the high street with the products. The strategy is sensible but the diversification frightens the corporation's competitors.

Cable television, microcomputers, pabxs, Prestel and many more in the

portfolio are giving the group unfair influence. The market telecommunications in the UK has not been liberalized despite the political promises to the contrary. One carrier - Mercury - is the only competitor to BT and the corporation is still the primary supplier of equipment.

Delegates at the conference were reminded by Victor Krueger from Dataquest of the dominant position of AT & T in the US, despite the divestiture of the group and the "open skies" policy of the Federal Communications Commission. The group retained long distance traffic, its manufacturing arm, its laboratories

Even with that competition, the US market is not liberalized. What hope is there in the UK? A recent study on government policy on telecommunications by the London-based Adam Smith Institute - a proponent of free competition - has forecast that British Telecom will still be the principal carrier in 1987 and the major equipment supplier. By then BT will have 97 per cent of the international telecommunications network revenue - the most lucrative. It will also have 96 per cent of the Inland Trunk market - worth about £2,700m. By 1987 the group will sell about 60 per cent of the supplied equipment which is worth to BT just over £1,000m.

Chris Box-Grainger, managing director of Telephone Rentals, emphasized the need for competition. He spoke as "a major supplier". He said: "I want to make the point that, to major suppliers, the privatization of BT is almost irrelevant to our daily businesses - who owns BT is more of interest to the City, to investors, to analysts and the financial press. What is vitally important to our industry and users is that liberalization of all supply and maintenance of terminal systems and apparatus should be accelerated to be seen to be effective in the market place before the end of 1985 - and that this BT licence permits free and fair competition without the pressures and imbalance

THE WEEK By Bill Johnstone

and its unregulated business activities. The 22 Bell Operating Companies - seven regional companies - which run the local telephone services have been sold.

But the "big bucks" are in long-distance traffic. Even with five principal carriers to compete with the AT & T, the biggest competitor can claim only about 4 per cent market share. AT & T still dominates with over 90 per cent (see table).

What can we do with all those £1,000 white elephant micros?

By William Jacot

"Computer for sale, mint condition, cost £10,000 - snip at £1,000." So might have read a small advertisement in the computer press - but who is the seller? In this case, a finance house ridding itself of an unwanted repossession.

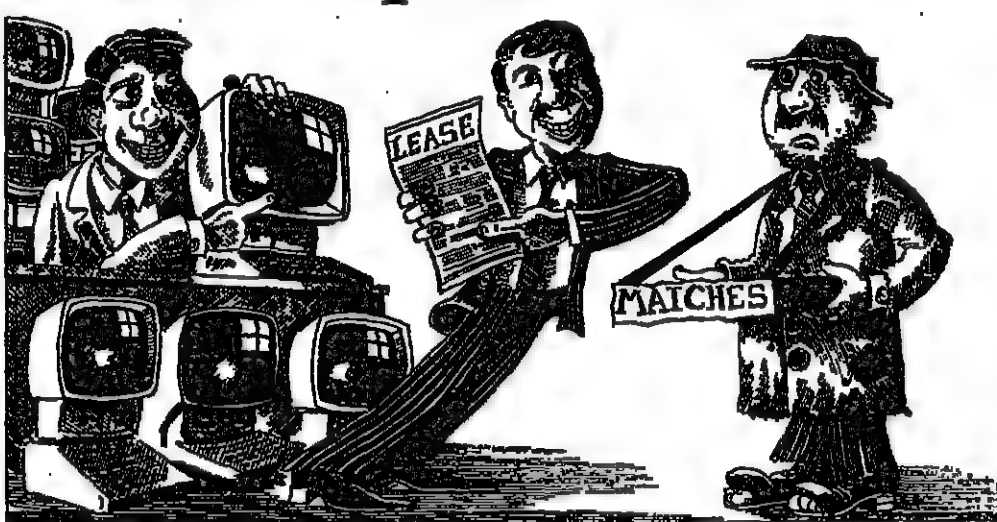
Leasing is an established method of financing the purchase of computer equipment and software. However, a disturbing trend is emerging which may cause finance houses and leasing companies to reconsider their policies towards the financing of computer deals especially at the micro end.

One major leasing company commented: "Our front parlours are becoming filled with repossessed white elephant micros and we don't know what to do with them."

How has it come about? Typically a purchaser approaches the leasing company directly or aided by the supplier, some of whom have their own leasing companies. The local leasing manager assesses the deal, considering the standing of the purchaser and the reputation of the supplier. He rarely considers the suitability of the equipment and its software for the tasks for which they were purchased. The leasing contract is signed and the equipment and software delivered and installed.

The problems begin when the computer system fails to match the business objectives originally set for it.

Regardless of whether this is the result of the purchaser's own ill-disciplined appraisal of the requirements and selection procedures or a failure in the duty of care incumbent upon the supplier, the result is often



chaotic. Should these problems prove insoluble then the buyer may break the leasing contract claiming unfairness for purpose. The leasing company repossesses the equipment and the legal argument begins.

The difference between leasing computer systems and other leasing such as motor cars is that the leasing manager and often the buyer as well, have no means of assessing the fitness for purpose of the equipment and software. Such a computer system might come from suppliers of the highest reputation and work excellently for other customers but bear no relation to the specific needs of the leasing manager's own client.

The leasing company which is of course the legal owner of the equipment, and software if leased, may have to defend its position should litigation loom and the plaintiff customer involve both supplier and

leasing company in a joint action.

The ground swell of discontent among failed computer users is now reaching the courts. Members of the Association of Professional Computer Consultants are involved in more than thirty such cases.

Computer litigation is an increasing source of business for the legal profession, and expert witnesses are much in demand. Such is the discontent that there is talk within the computer industry of a consumers' association to protect users. The proposition has raised considerable interest.

The leasing companies appear to have a choice. Either to move out of this once lucrative sphere of activity or to protect themselves against the unsuitability of the systems they in effect sell. Such protection may come from the contractual guarantee of fitness for purpose entrenched in the customer/supplier contract or in a more technical assessment before the leasing document is signed.

Even the most rudimentary checks, perhaps taking only a few hours, might save the subsequent embarrassments of repossession and financial loss. For example the examination of the paper work (a formal statement of requirements, suppliers' proposals, and contract would give a firm indication of the disciplined approach of the parties concerned.

At the very least there is an essential requirement for the technical filtering of leasing applications to reduce the risk of failure and to supplement the protective measures taken with regard to supplier and customer business reputations.

The present high rate of computer failures has presented the leasers with a dilemma whose horns are sharp abandon the business or take precautions.

William Jacot is chairman of the Association of Professional Computer Consultants

UK events

Strathclyde Computer and Business Exhibition, Shear Dru, Glasgow, October 2-3.
Computer Technology Exhibition - Comtec, Newton Aycliffe, Co. Durham, October 3-5.
Computer Graphics FX Exhibition, Wembley, London, October 9-11.
Apriest & Sirius Computer Show, Manchester, October 16-18.
London Business Equipment Exhibition - LBES, Earls Court, London, October 23-26.
Electron & Micro User Show, Alexandra Palace, London, October 25-28.
Home Tech '84, Exhibition Complex, Bristol, October 26-29.
Computers in Action, Anderson Centre, Glasgow, October 30-November 1.

Overseas

Computer Graphics Exhibition - CAMP, Berlin, West Germany, September 25-28.
Software Ireland Exhibition, Dublin, Eire, October 2-3.
Computer Conference & Exhibition - Mini/Micro Northwest & Northeast, Seattle, October 2-4.
Localnet Exhibition, San Diego, October 10-12.
Computer Exhibition - Computers, Johannesburg, South Africa, October 24-27.

Compiled by Personal Computer News.

Lower prices, more choice in portables

By Geoff Wheelwright

It's been almost four years since Adam Osborne gave the world its first popular transportable computer, but several business lifetimes have passed since then.

After an initial two years of meteoric success, which spawned a host of imitators, Osborne's old sewing-machine style eight-bit Osborne 1 portable micro fell afoul of its by-then middle-aged technology and ran into financial troubles. The original Osborne design did not allow for the arrival of the microcomputer quasi-standard set by IBM with the introduction of its PC in 1981, and when the majority of software started coming out for the PC, Osborne's old machine couldn't run it.

Like many pioneers, Osborne opened the territory for others who watched and learned from his mistakes. The most successful of these was Compaq, which in 1982 introduced a portable, well-luggable, computer-which was run all the software and hardware add-ons for the IBM PC, while offering a built-in 80-column display, full IBM-style keyboard, two disk drives and 256K of ram memory.

If Osborne's machine opened up the portable computer market, Compaq can be said to have circled the chuckwagons and prepared to take on all comers who said that the portable PC wasn't here to stay. In its second year the company did more than \$111 million worth of business and established the growing demand for an IBM with a handle.

Fifteen months on from Compaq's original portable machine launch, the market is seeing the arrival of a flood of new IBM-style portables - including one from IBM itself.

Despite all predictions that IBM's entry into the portable market would kill off the fortunes of independent portable IBM imitators, there are now more portable PCs to choose from than ever - and Compaq's original portable is reportedly outselling the IBM offering in US shops by as much as four-to-one.

And competition will continue to get stiffer, meaning lower prices and more choice for the portable PC purchaser. Some recent IBM PC-workalike portable arrivals include:

Olivetti's M21 - offers two disk drives, built-in display, a variety of add-on interfaces and IBM software compatibility.

Orson's 2001 - this 21 pound (that's weight, not price - an important consideration in a machine you have to lug around) PC clone is distinguished by its "pop-up" tiltable screen.

The Commodore PC - this machine hasn't even been released yet, although it's more or less an adaptation of the Canadian Hyperion IBM portable first released in 1983.

This short list of newcomers is by no means complete and doesn't include the vast number of non-IBM compatible portables being developed by brave and independently-minded hardware manufacturers who have flouted IBM's "standard", nor does it include the growing (or should I say shrinking) number of smaller desk-top machines that can be carried about. The former group is represented by Act's Apricot portable, Apple's IIC micro and the Hewlett Packard HP-110 machine, while the latter includes Apple's eminently luggable Macintosh.

A new life ahead for Lisa

By Maggie McLening

Apple's revolutionary Lisa micro may be given a new lease of life courtesy of arch-rival IBM. Following IBM's choice of Xenix for the PC/AT, British software house Logica has released a low-cost version of the operating system for the PC/XT and for the Lisa, turning both machines into multi-user hosts.

If IBM's endorsement does for Xenix in the multi-user market what it did for PC-DOS in the single-user sector, Apple can rest assured that there will be a flood of applications available for Lisa 2. Industry sources estimate that there are about 1,700 PC-DOS and MS-DOS packages on sale in the UK alone.

Although heavily hailed as a technical leader when it appeared two years ago, Lisa was overpriced and could not shake off the "specialist graphics" label inspired by its innovative screen features of windows and icons, and mouse cursor con-



Gary Smith: "Quickest way"

trol. Even a £2,000 price cut did not persuade the business world to buy Lisas in any great quantity, but Xenix 3.0 and the ability to support three users each running three tasks simultaneously have already achieved some success in the US, where the new operating system has been available since April.

Gary Smith, a dealer-sales manager at Logica, commented: "Lisa proved to have the best price/performance ratio, and Xenix for the Lisa is selling as well as the PC/XT in the States. There are a lot of dormant Lisas out in the field at the moment and this will give companies the chance to link them into a business environment. It is the first time Apple has been compatible with IBM and we believe that many suppliers will see buying Xenix as the quickest way to become IBM compatible."

Hector Hart, the commercial manager at Microsoft, estimates that there are already 63,000 PC/XTs in Europe with 72,000 more expected by July 1984 and he claims that the new release of Xenix will sell as a "multi-user PC-DOS".

One of the reasons for Unix's popularity is the wealth of program development tools it offers but until now non-technical end-users have had to pay for these, although they may never be used. Xenix 3.0 brings the price down to £595 for the PC/XT (£795 for Lisa) by splitting the operating system into three parts and making development aids and advanced text processing into optional extras. The basic Xenix 3.0 package has a menu-driven "shell" visually very similar to PC-DOS.

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Front runners in a choice field

By Catherine Arnst
Boston. The hottest concept in office automation today is the multi-user computer, a system that allows anyone with a personal computer to share files and information with from two to 100 co-workers.

The big names in the industry - IBM, American Telephone and Telegraph (AT & T), and Digital Equipment - plus Hewlett-Packard and a number of others have entered the fray.

Between them they offer an array of hardware and software that promises to turn a personal computer into a social machine.

"If a company is serious about office automation, it will have to have 'connectivity' available," said Craig Symons, an analyst with Gartner Group.

But industry analysts expect that only those who can provide full range of automated office systems, including both multi-user systems and local area networks, will survive in this new field.

IBM offers the fullest range of systems. The computer giant is likely to remain the front runner in the multi-user market while small companies fall by the wayside or are relegated to very narrow market niches.

IBM's closest challenger in terms of size and product line is AT & T. But AT & T, dominant in the communications field, entered the computer industry only this year and its inexperience is expected to be a severe handicap.

Tom Willmot, director of user research for the consulting firm IDC, believes the best multi-user solution for a large corporation is one based on a minicomputer, with many personal computers hooked into it in a "star" configuration (with the mini as the centre star).

Hewlett-Packard introduced such a system recently. Its HP 300 series 37 microcomputer can support up to 28 personal computers users at once and share information with even larger computers.

But Willmot said it will probably take at least 18 months before a significant market for such systems emerges because of their high price - the HP 37 starts at \$16,000.

An alternative is a less powerful personal computer that can support several users simultaneously, such as IBM the PC/AT. Although this type of system is less versatile than the star model, it is also less expensive. The top price for the PC/AT is less than \$5,000.

Willmot thinks departmental heads of corporations would rather buy a less powerful PC/AT than turn over the decision to buy a more expensive minicomputer-based system to a central purchasing department. "It's the nature of the corporate beast."

He expects that multi-user systems will slowly start taking over. But in the meantime, he said, in view of the huge number of microcomputers already installed in offices, "I suspect that if people want to share information they will just trade their floppy discs."

Tapping in to a whole new telephone system

By Frank Brown

How often have you telephoned some organization to find out something, only to wait what seems an eternity while the person called searches for the information you require?

This common cause of high blood pressure and high telephone bills will, shortly, according to British Telecom, become a thing of the past.

At the end of this year BT plans to open the first phase of a new national telephone network mainly for business users which will, among other things, enable the person called to access information on a database and view it on a terminal screen while talking to the caller - over the same telephone link.

The new network, called ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network), will provide each subscriber with two communications channels, over the same pair of telephone lines. One will be a high speed channel able to carry voice and data traffic at 64 kilobits/sec, and the other a lower speed data channel operating at 8 kilobits/sec.

ISDN represents a major development in telecommunications in Britain. Even BT, which is noted for its extreme cautiousness in making statements, describes ISDN as "a network of such power and flexibility that it will profoundly affect all businesses in Britain over the next 10 years."

Hitherto, public telecommunications networks in Britain have been in two main categories: simple but ubiquitous, such as the public switched telephone network or sophisticated but limited in scope, such as the Packet Switch Stream network for certain types of data traffic. In addition, many organizations have created extensive private networks using circuits leased from BT. All these networks have been designed for specific purposes.

For some time now a single network has been needed which has all the qualities of existing networks, and can meet the needs of the future. This multi-function role is fulfilled by ISDN.

The ISDN is tomorrow's version of the public switched telephone network designed to be more powerful and more flexible so that sophisticated services can be economically incorporated.

Central to ISDN is BT's System X range of digital telephone exchanges. These will eventually replace existing analogue exchanges throughout the country as part of BT's long-term multi-billion pound modernization programme which is unlikely to be completed before the turn of the century.

The digital dual-channel link will be provided by a system called IDA (Integrated Digital Access). For single-line customers, IDA will be a wall-mounted box containing network terminating equipment.

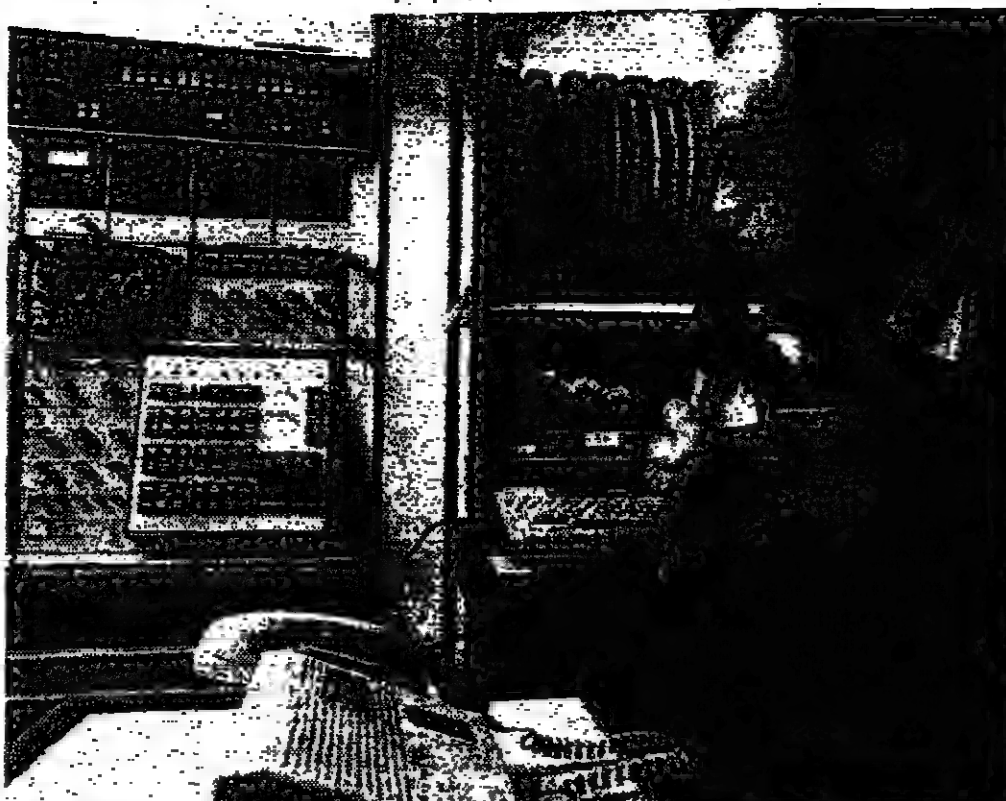
An executive, for example, can have the facility mentioned earlier of being able to access database information while conversing on the telephone. Text or video quality graphics images can be displayed, the latter using the fast instead of the slow speed channel.

Thus both parties in a telephone conversation can see and discuss drawings and documents. They can also rapidly transmit drawings and documents to each other in seconds by high-speed digital facsimile equipment using the same IDA link.

The facsimile equipment could be part of a secretary's office, along with a video workstation and a teletext communications unit linked to a local area network as well as a single-line IDA. Teletext is a high-speed teletext system that transmits text in upper and lower case in any European character set.

The secretary could also have a slow-scan television system for security/surveillance purposes. CCTV surveillance systems are expected to be a major applications area for ISDN.

The pilot ISDN scheme will comprise System X exchanges in London, Birmingham and Manchester, each of which will have links to major towns and cities.



A new generation of telephones that respond to spoken commands is being developed by British Telecom. ASCOT (Automatic Speech Controlled Telephone) will recognise up to 50 words stored in the telephone's computer memory such as "Dial" and "Home" and will automatically make the call.

lower case in any European character set.

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How a spreadsheet can help to spread the load

The spreadsheet is meant to have sold more personal computers than any other program, and that must be a tribute to the persistence of the average micro-user.

You can come to terms with word processing by comparing what you are doing with using a typewriter. You can even summon up a conventional comparison for the average database, a phone book, say, or a register of mail order customers.

But with the spreadsheet you enter uncharted territory. Its origins may lie in those humble sheets of graph paper which we used to use for tables at school, but if the program is to be used to the full it will require a considerable degree of original computer applications thought, much more, to be frank, than the advertisements hint at.

I learnt the ropes with Supercalc 3, the latest version of one of the earliest spreadsheets and still one of the most popular. Like all spreadsheets, Supercalc began life as a sheet of graph paper. Load the program and you will see in front of you an empty table, the horizontal coordinates marked in letters, the vertical ones in numbers.

The better programs also carry quite complex financial calculations such as that of interest on a sum at differing intervals over a period of years, in the form of simple entries.

Once your projection is complete, you need to convince the bank manager, or the managing director of its worth and that is where Supercalc 3's third function, graphics, comes in. Using a graphics extension program, it offers the ability to turn numbers into professional looking pie charts, stacked bar charts and line graphs, to name but a few. The possibilities seem virtually endless, and there are eight different character fonts to label things. Even on my own printer, an Epson FX80 costing under £400, the results are impressive.

On one disc

My one complaint about the Supercalc 3 manual stems from its treatment of graphics. They seem to be regarded as something of a throwaway item. I would, for instance, have liked to have known if it was possible to mix a Supercalc 3 chart with word processor text on the same printed page, since few people would want a chart alone, but the book was not interested in telling me.

Still, that is a minor gripe. Supercalc 3 is relatively new on the market and, at \$95 for an upgrade from the basic Supercalc program, will be popular enough to spawn a whole shelf of user textbooks. The only questions against it and other industry darlings in standard areas like Wordstar and dBase II are whether some of the new integrated packages, which include word processing, database and spreadsheet functions: on one disc, all of them compatible with each other, will make them obsolete.

The balloon goes up

From previous page

negotiation or the stock market, and provide a few answers and clues.

While some experts dispute the value of any program of this type designed to run on a mere microcomputer, there are some enormous potential markets with trouble, overtones for American professionals.

With Broker's Edge and a PC, someone with enough in the way of investments to live off them can virtually be a home broker. There are already dozens of packages for home investors, like Market Maverick.

These programs let anyone with an IBM PC become what are known here as market elves - dedicated analysts of a host of statistical indicators trying to chart the stockmarket's direction. To avoid heavy brokerage fees, the elves use discount houses.

But possible software like Legal Edge or Medical Edge



By David Hewson

list of circulation figures for the magazine, and then make the next show a formula which adds up all income and sets it against cost. That will show you instantly where your breakeven circulation will be for a particular production cost, and by playing around with the elements of producing the magazine, you can see where economies, or investments, might be made to good advantage. The same calculations on pen and paper would take hours.

The better programs also carry quite complex financial calculations such as that of interest on a sum at differing intervals over a period of years, in the form of simple entries.

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From previous page

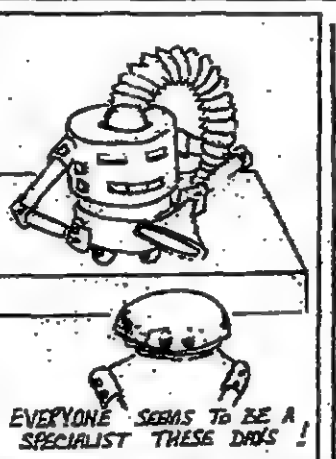
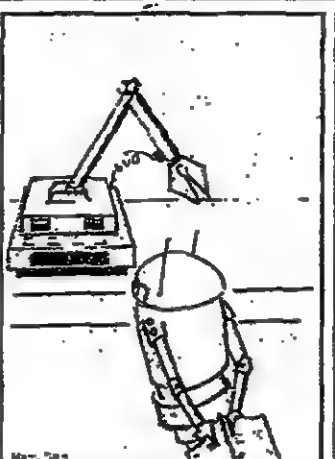
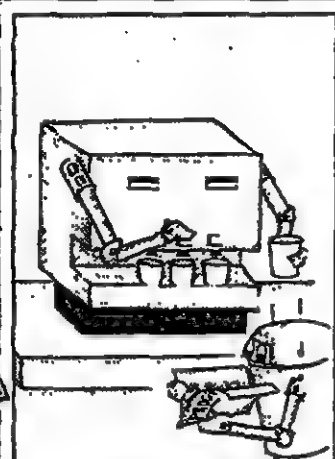
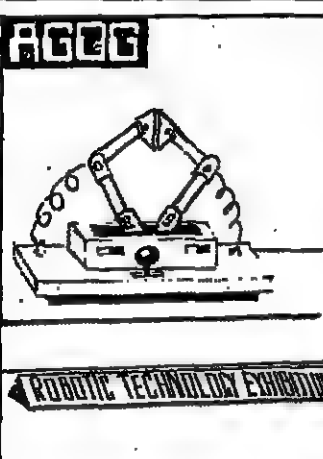
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But possible software like Legal Edge or Medical Edge



A gloomy market but success

By Richard Sarson

There is one part of the British information technology industry which seems to break the downward trend signalled in the recent gloomy National Economic Development Office report.

These are those British software houses who started writing business software for the Commodore Pet, as long ago as 1979-80, when far-sighted people were beginning to realise that micros were not just for schools and hobbyists, but also might be useful for business.

Some wrote accounting packages, like Pegasus, Microfacts, and Anagram. Some wrote data management systems, word processors - like Bristol Software (Silicon Office), Comsoft (DMS), Dataview (Word-craft), Precision Software (Superscript and Superbase). Others went for specific

"vertical markets" like Comac with their planned maintenance package and Claremont Controls with their planning system, Horner.

All of these have sold more than 1,000 copies of their programs, and some, like Bristol Software, Precision Software, Dataview and Pegasus, are into the tens of thousands. Turnover and profits have doubled or tripled year after year.

Their initial success was due largely to a strange quirk in the Commodore market place. They were all started by entrepreneurial computer people in their 20s or 30s. Some were originally mainframe programmers, but others had professional training and experience in the industry for which their packages were written.

For instance, the planning system Horner was written by an architect and two construction engineers.

By 1982, the companies had built up a substantial number of

customers, and were learning the art of mass-marketing to the Commodore business users.

That year, the Sirius came out, and the IBM Personal Computer was launched in the US. Commodore seemed unlikely to bring out an equivalent up-market machine, and most of the software houses rewrote their programs for the Sirius operating systems MSDOS and the IBM equivalent PCDOS.

They are being just as successful on these machines. Comsoft and Pegasus have sold in the last year as much as in their previous history. This reflects the vastly bigger market opened up by the MSDOS machines. Now they are subjected to the full brunt of American competition from companies like Lotus, Ashton Tate and Peachtree. Yet they are holding their own.

All these companies have in common that they are not just living with today's success.

Game sales 'likely to rise 50%

The computer games industry is still buoyant, but in a state of change, according to David Ward, managing director of Ocean Software (writes Frank Brown).

He was commenting on the recent demise of various companies in the industry, notably the Liverpool company, notably which was recently wound up with debts of £300,000.

The industry's turnover, which was about £130m last year on more than 20 million tapes, is still likely to increase 50 per cent this year, he claims, the average price of games having risen to around £7 or more.

At present, the top 10 of the 250 or so companies in the industry, do 70 per cent of the business.

"The winners in computer games will be the companies that recognize the subtleties of the computer retail market, and the changes in market demand, and in technology generally," he said.

"For example, studies have shown that most people who buy home computers primarily use them for games for the first nine months and then, if they are bitten by the computing bug, use them for other things such as education, home finance and word processing," he explained.

"The schoolboy who kids no longer rule the roost. Games are now generally devised by teams of professionals."

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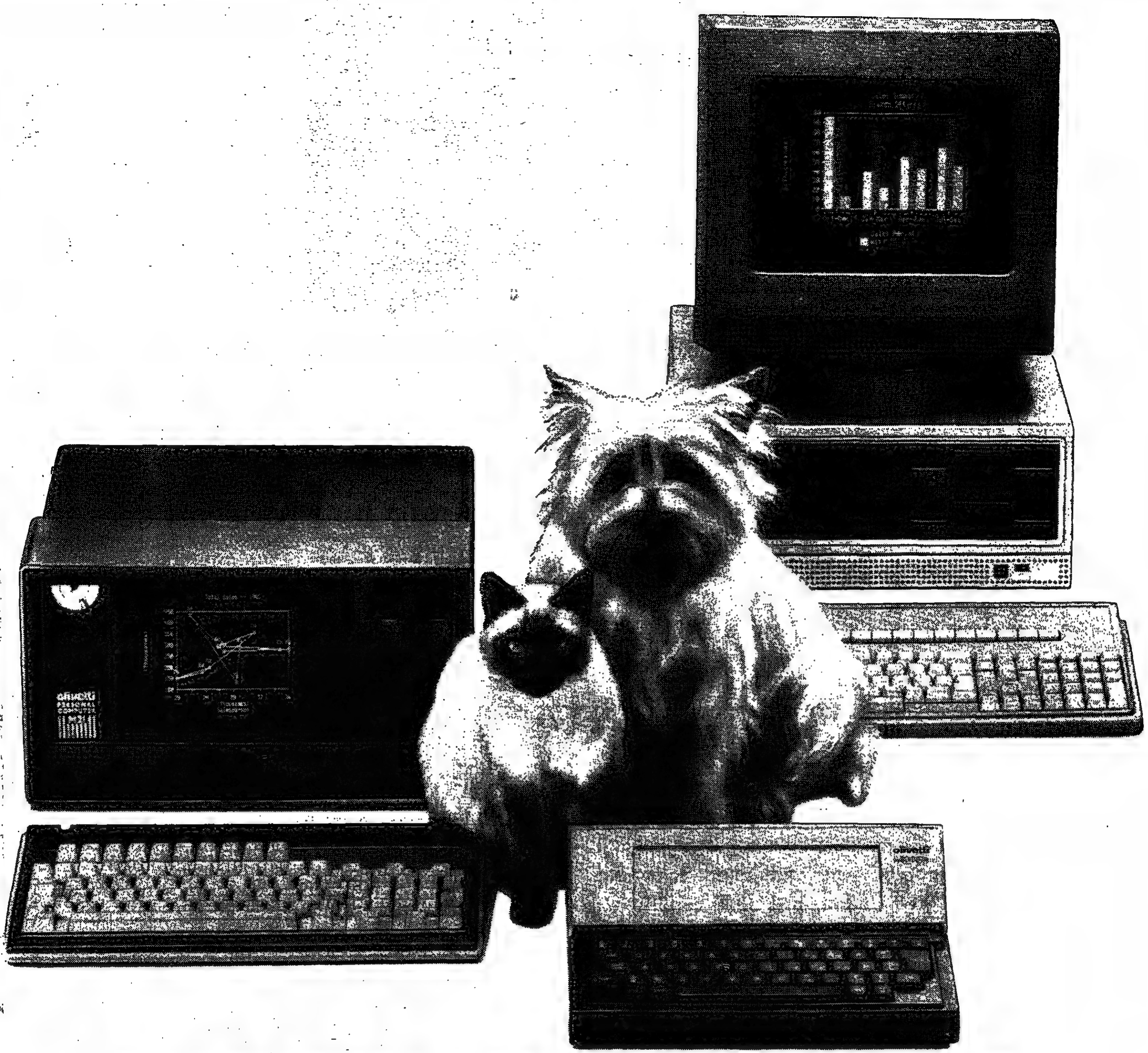


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Programmers galore, but will there be enough jobs?

By Russell Jones

There is now an almost universal acceptance by those in the field of education that "computers are good for you" and that teaching children the internal mysteries of computers will, in some way, protect them against the vagaries of a future haunted by the spectre of mass unemployment. This may in part be a dangerous misconception.

Teachers would do well to carry on the good work of explaining the importance of the use of computing as the great tool of the future - to teach all their pupils of whatever academic ability not to be afraid of computers, to use them as a matter of course in their work and as a normal part of their leisure activities.

But what they should not do is to disgorge thousands upon thousands of potential computer programmers, to lead all but the very brightest of their charges to believe there are innumerable

jobs to be found by pursuing a career as computer programmers. Because it just is not so. The long-term future requirements of the computing industry do not encompass the necessity for large numbers of computer programmers.

Within most commercial organizations there are now a

JOB SCENE

number of pressures which are leading to changes in the ways in which computers are being used. Many commercial organizations are just not getting the performance they require from their data processing departments. Systems take years to build and are often impossible to alter easily.

Many non-computer staff are now becoming more sophisticated in their use of computers. They bypass their departments

in buying "off the shelf" business micros.

To fight this trend, old-style DP departments are desperately trying to find ways whereby they can improve their productivity. These pressures are squeezing out the old-style computer programmer. Package software requires little or no programming support, and old style programming is horrendously inefficient. It is being replaced by the use of high level application generators. The use of such tools needs staff with very few programming skills.

These trends are becoming clearer all the time. In many cases, the only important factor preventing the disappearance of programming staff, is the lack of appreciation by board-level management of the inefficient way in which their DP department is run.

However, as more board level management start to realise the new methods that can be used to build computer systems without programmers, so the demand for traditional programming skills will start to decline.

So, the plea to the teaching profession must be not to encourage your charges to think that there is a never ending source of employment to be found in the field of computer programming.

In five or 10 years' time, there will be few jobs indeed for programmers who do not possess a very high level of ability.

They should, for example, arrange for their leading typists to try a word processor; to use computer graphics in their chemistry and geography classes; to use computers as simple modelling tools in mathematics and economics; to use them occasionally as a dictionary in French lessons, as a thesaurus in school libraries, even to encourage their weaker pupils to play "space invaders", if they think it will enable them to see how computers will form the basis of even their entertainment in years to come.

Above all, they should remember that those they are training for industry will find that most of their tools will be computer controlled; that those destined for offices will find an environment where paper will largely disappear to be replaced by electronic mail; that if they don't equip their pupils to cope with a future society that really will be a "computerized society", they will have failed them as surely as if they had neglected to instruct them in the basics of mathematics or in how to express themselves adequately in written English.

How big shots win accounts

Small accountancy practices are in danger of losing out to their larger competitors, who, aided by increased computer based automation, are beginning to attract the smaller client, traditionally served by the small firm.

This warning is given in a report published by the Technical Change Centre, on the adoption and impact of information technology in accountancy. Major practices able to invest heavily in comprehensive computerisation are able to hold down costs and attract smaller customers that with manual systems would not have previously been worthwhile.

Productivity, says the report, is being boosted, but only at the cost of an increasing polarization of skills between qualified and experienced professionals, and

COMPUTER BRIEFING

their less skilled, but heavily computerized support staff. The report is available, price £8, from the centre at 114 Cromwell Road, London SW7 4ES.

Which diet

You can now use your computer to keep your waistline in shape. But, say the Consumers Association who are marketing a new software venture, this isn't just a dieting program, it is a program about diet.

The programme has a calorie calculator and tells you also the amount of fats and fibre in different foods.

By calculating a running total of



With the continuing growth of the portable PC market, a company better known for its electronic office systems, Data General, has launched what it hopes is a powerful new contender in the fight for a share of the market. Weighing in at under 10lbs the Data General One is a 16-bit machine, compatible with the IBM PC and with a hefty price-tag of £2,500 for the basic model it comes with 128K of memory, a single 3.5 inch disc drive, a fold-up LCD screen giving a 25 line, 80 character display, and a hard wired, built in 300 baud modem.

Built in software emulates a terminal, allowing access to the larger Data General office systems, and, incidentally allowing access to this lucrative market. Because of the use of C-MOS components, which consume less power than the older MOS system, the power pack will operate the machine for up to ten hours. The screen, on the model on display, gave full graphic display, but seemed almost unreadable on anything other than an overcast day... we are assured, however, that screen technology should soon catch up with the other circuitry.

range of IBM-compatible desktop micros. The machines are notable in two respects: firstly that they can take up to 640K of RAM directly on the computer's printed circuit board (the IBM PC can only take 256K) and secondly that they can fit two disk drives, a hard disk unit and a hard disk tape back-up unit in the same space as IBM fits a two-drive PC. Compaq also claims its machine will run two to three times faster than the IBM PC because it uses the 8088 processor chip, as opposed to IBM's 8086. However, the unexpectedly competitive price of IBM's recently launched AT and its quick launch in Europe means Compaq is unlikely to find it as easy to corner a significant share of the market as when it launched the Compaq portable.

Simulating training

General Electric of the USA plans to set up a training school for fighter pilots where trainees will learn to fly sophisticated fighter aircraft and handle advanced weapons systems without ever leaving the ground. Instead they will learn entirely on simulators.

The school, which will be called the Centre for Advanced Airmanship (CAA), will train pilots to fly the F-16, a lighter increasingly being used by air forces throughout the world.

Although being set up in coordination with the US Air Force, it will be privately-owned and run.

Micros by radio

A cellular radio link for microcomputers should be available by the middle of next year. Cellular radio is a system which allows users to receive and make telephone calls while on the move from almost anywhere in the country. Cellnet, one of the companies which is starting a cellular radio network next

January, is planning a workstation which is designed to connect to a portable handset. The workstation will cost about £1,000. Additionally the user will require the telephone, costing about £1,500.

Text to speech

A multi-language text-to-speech system which automatically transforms computer texts into synthetic speech has been introduced by Invox of Danderyd, Sweden. Called the SA 101, the device can be connected as a terminal or line printer and the speech can be varied with simple commands. It is claimed that

On the software side, the system features a language selection between English, French, Spanish, Italian, German and Swedish and a selection of either normal text input or phonetic text input.

The system includes a large fixed pronunciation dictionary. Special abbreviations and irregular words can be programmed by the user in a special recursive dictionary, the company says.

Compaq on the desk Compaq, the computer company that made its name by producing a portable version of the PC long before IBM, last week launched a

The US embargo: how Moscow sees it

In this article from the Novosti Press Agency, Vladimir Kuzmin and Sergei Klepikov of the USSR State Planning Committee offer the Soviet view of the embargo on the export of certain high technology products to Comecon countries

computer industry? Obviously they will not help it. Resources could be used more economically if certain items could be imported. But the overriding priority of Soviet planners is to ensure the timely development of all strategic industries irrespective of Western efforts to prevent this. In some respects the Soviet Union is well placed to go it alone. With a quarter of the world's scientists, it is not short of scientific ingenuity.

The Soviet Union's planned economy enables it to pursue a single technical policy. It has already worked out uniform standards which do not yet exist in the US, and is constructing a state-run system of computer centres which will facilitate

collective use of computer capacity. The integration of computer research and development within Comecon has also paid dividends. More than 350,000 people in 300 enterprises throughout Comecon have worked together over the past five years to produce among other achievements, 15 computer types in the "Ryad" series.

In 1975 the Americans believed that the Soviet Union was eight to ten years behind them in micro-electronics. A study of several of our circuits made in 1979 reduced the gap to two to three years. In January 1981, the US Journal Electronics noted that the Soviet Union has

resources and personnel to produce integrated circuits nearly up to US standards. From 1981-85 Soviet industry will make millions of microprocessors and tens of thousands of micro- and mini-computers.

Perhaps the Soviet Union has lagged behind in applied micro-electronics, and the latest sanctions have been applied in that connexion? Under the new "red list" only domestic microcomputers and some types of business equipment - household articles in fact - can be sold to Comecon countries.

The larger 16 digit microcomputers and all mini-computers have been subjected to very harsh restrictions as is illustrated by the absurd withdrawal of all micro-computers based on US technology from Heathrow Airport shops at US insistence.

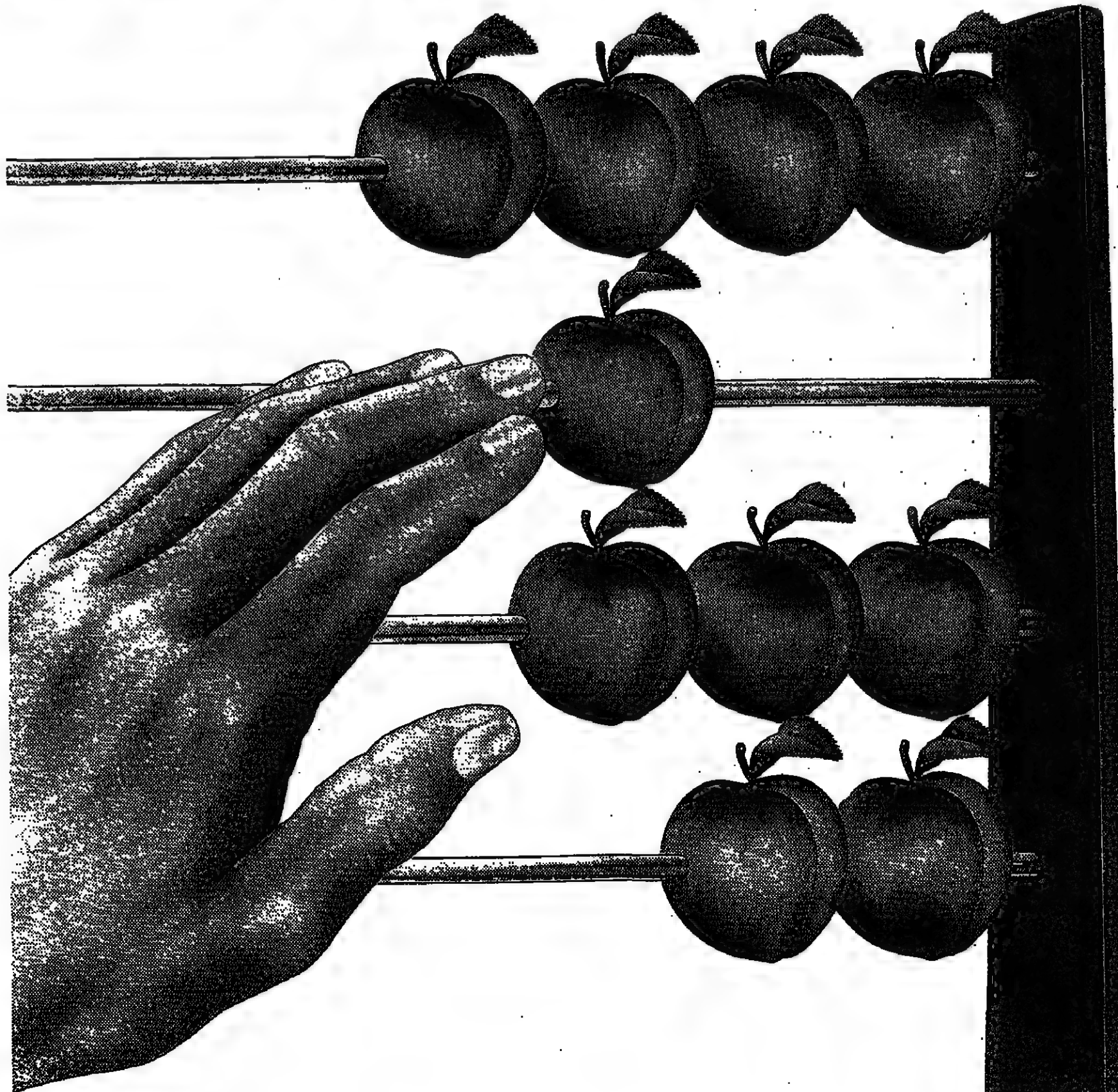
The March issue of Defence Electronics, using Soviet sources, made a comparative

study of Soviet micro- and mini-computers. The first series of mini-computers, including 16-digit models, was developed in the Soviet Union in the 1970s, as a joint venture with other Comecon countries. Since then the size of the computers has been reduced to about one-fifth and their reliability increased. Second-series models are much faster - several million operations a second - and have a larger working storage capacity, 15 times that of computers allowed to be exported to the Soviet Union. Similar changes have taken place in Soviet micro-computers.

Thus, in spite of all embargoes, the country has, virtually alone, developed and is expanding the manufacture of its own computers. What is more, unlike Western European countries, it does not depend on American computer design or on American electronic components.

(To be concluded)

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RUGBY UNION: ONLY THREE SURVIVE FROM LAST INTERNATIONAL IN SOUTH AFRICA

Bell among four newcomers for England

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Only three members of the England team which took the field against South Africa in the second international in June survive in the side which will play the Rugby Football Union president's XV at Twickenham on Saturday. The team named yesterday includes four players new to the senior England side.

Though no caps will be awarded for the game, it is obvious that good performances against such a quality world team will stand players in good stead when the international season proper begins against Australia in November. Two of the newcomers are backs, Lozowski, the Wasps centre, and Barnes, the Bristol stand-off half, and the other two are the props, Stuart, the younger of Leicester's Redfern brothers on the loose head and Bell, of West Harlepool, at tight head.

The game also restores Jeavons to the national side after a year out of his rugby career, though this time at No 8

rather than blind-side flanker. Underwood and Carleton return as wings after being forced to miss the summer tour to South Africa and Strijdom gets the chance to play for his country in his correct position, full back, after winning his three caps as a replacement wing, each time against an overseas country.

It is virtually impossible to predict how this England team will perform. In so many positions the selectors have been limited in their options because of injuries and unavailability. They did not, for instance, consider Youngs, Butcher, and Winterbottom because they returned from South Africa only last Tuesday, while Dodge is not fully fit.

In some positions there will be grumbling, particularly from those clubs with contenders for the centre positions. Nonetheless there is an imaginative touch which pairs Woodward and Lozowski, even if Woodward's form over the last three years has seldom lived up to the bright, intuitive promise of 1980 and 1981. Lozowski is as it were Woodward's "minder", the role that Dodge has occupied in so many games.

Lozowski, 24, in November, came of age during England's under-23 tour of Spain in May. He is also sufficiently large not to be easily brushed aside by hard runners such as Gerber and Ackerman, the president's centres. He has good hands and times a pass well, which so few

England team

N C Strijdom (Wasps); C Carleton (Oxley); C R Underwood (Leicester); R Lozowski (Wasps); R Barnes (Bristol); S Redfern (Leicester); S G F Mils (Gloucester); J P Bell (Bath); J P Scott (Cardiff); captain, J P Sydnor (Widow); G W Jones (Nottingham); C R Jeavons (Mossley).

Replacements: G H Davies (Wasps); C R Andrews (Middlesex); R Harding (Oxford); M Francis (Leeds); A W Simpson (Sale); R Hasford (Bristol).

ward's form over the last three years has seldom lived up to the bright, intuitive promise of 1980 and 1981. Lozowski is as it were Woodward's "minder", the role that Dodge has occupied in so many games.

midfield players seem able to do, so Underwood and Carleton should not lack for opportunity.

The half backs are the one area of the side that most pundits got right. Hill was one of the few genuine successes in South Africa, his main virtues deriving from constant hard work. He has the 90 per cent of perspiration which is said to make up genius, and he has Barnes outside him to help with the 10 per cent inspiration.

There is an element of crossed fingers about the selection at prop forward, which is not to say that the players chosen will not do well. Bell, a police sergeant in Seaham - whose brother, John, a minor, steps into the West Harlepool side when Eddie is away - was a useful footballer and athlete in his younger days and did not start playing rugby until he was 23. He joined West Harlepool from Durham City five years ago and made his first county appearance that same year, against Aikton, now Scotland's grand slam captain.

He has a good reputation as a scrumman in the north and his play might have been acknowledged last season but for the fact that he was sent off comparatively early. Now 33, he retains considerable speed and, in terms of physique, should go well with Mills and Stuart Redfern, another who promised to break into the top level last season but was held back this time through injury.

The locks almost picked themselves, with Scott retaining the captaincy, but the back row has an interesting combination of height, physical presence and speed about the field. If Jeavons can settle as an international No 8, this trio may have the balance for which England have sought so long. In this respect it should be noted that the selectors have gone outside their initial squad by calling on Hasford, of Bristol, as a replacement, while Andrew, the Cambridge University stand-off, appears in this company for the first time.



Jeavons: restored to national side

Boxing

Canadian to make life difficult for Bruno

By Srikanth Sca, Boxing Correspondent

If Ken Lakusta, of Canada, is as good an opponent for Frank Bruno as reports say he is, it could be a tough 75 lb fight. Lakusta, a heavyweight as he tries to pull himself together after that resounding tenth-round knockout by Booncherat Smith last May.

It could be an even tougher year for Bruno's membership. He will find opponents as good as Lakusta to follow. Though the Canadian has made it clear that he has not come here all the way from Alberta to help restore Bruno to his former glory, he looks, from all accounts, to be just the man to help Bruno's rehabilitation along.

Lakusta is a rugged little fighter, not too strong on skill but ready to have a go. Solid enough to make life difficult for Bruno, he is small enough not to pose a real threat to the British boxer.

He knows all about Bruno's punching power and does not seem awestruck at the thought of meeting the big man at Wembley tonight. "I watched him on television when he fought Booncherat," Lakusta said, "because I thought I might have to fight Bruno one day. I have never met a heavyweight who does not hit hard, if you let him."

Lakusta promised to make things interesting as he relaxed at the Holiday Inn Edgware Road, where he had arrived just in time for Canada Week. "Standing around with Bruno would clearly be a crazy proposition," he said. "I have learnt to live with big men. I have been chief sparring partner to Gerry Cooney and last August in Las Vegas I sparred with Pinklon Thomas, a heavyweight that even the big men make mistakes."

"I don't want to blow my own horn. I'm a proven contender. I'm 24lb lighter than Bruno, but I'm a 240lb fighter. And if, in his manager, Joe Daskaluk, I can't say, 'He can outpace a welterweight.'"

It all points to Bruno having a difficult time pinning him down. Lakusta certainly made it tough for the world-ranked heavyweights, Trevor Berbick, Mike Tyson, and the Norwegian, who stopped me in the tenth. But I wasn't fully fit. But even then I backed this dude up."

Lakusta also lost on a split decision against Stefan Tangstad, the Norwegian heavyweight, who sent Bagger into retirement. If the Canadian can stay out range of Bruno's long arms and then manages to get inside, Bruno could see some of his own power in the middle of the contest Bruno would get his man.

More boxing, page 30

Draw does little clubs no favours

All the first-class clubs involved in the second round of the John Player Special Cup - to be played on December 1 - received home ties when the draw was made in London yesterday, with the exception of Wakefield (David Hands writes). They travel to Nuneaton but must still entertain strong hopes of reaching the third round.

Roselynn Park entertain North Walsham, the Eastern Counties Cup holders from Norfolk, who are captained by Tony Hadley, brother of Adrian, the Wales wing. Blackheath receive Sutton and Epsom, while Hartlepool Rovers play Aspley with due regard for the club's debutant on Saturday of Birkenhead Park.

Bedford will know of Barker's Butts' reputation in Coventry rugby circles, while the last of the senior sides, Redruth, will offer Crawley a bracing reception. The second round remains regionalized, eight clubs appearing in the North and Midlands group and 12 in the London and South-West group.

DRAW: North and Midlands group: Nuneaton v Wakefield; Hartlepool Rovers v Aspley; Redruth v Barker's Butts; Loughborough v London; Sutton and Epsom v Blackheath; Crawley v Redruth; Crawley v Redruth; Crawley v Redruth.

Barnes goes back and takes a step forward

There was limited consolation for Rose, the Harlequins full back, yesterday when after being overlooked by England for the side to play a world XV on Saturday, he was included in the Barbarians team to play Newport at Rodney Parade on October 2 (David Hands writes). He is joined by his club colleague, Salomon, and both will realize that there is still much to play for in representative terms this season.

The Barbarians have included three uncapped players, two of them Scots: Fraser, of London Scottish, is at tight-head prop and Jeffrey, the Kelso player who made an excellent impression in this match last season, plays on the blind-side flank. The third is Barnes, who daily edges nearer a first cap for England.

Newport was Barnes's first club, before his move to Bristol, and when the two clubs met this month there was an unhappy incident when

IN BRIEF

White City gives up the ghost

London's White City stadium, the home of the Greyhound Derby since 1928, has been sold. The first track to be opened in the capital, it was scheduled to have two more meetings on Thursday and Saturday this week, but they have been cancelled. The stadium was built in stage the 1908 Olympic Games. It will be demolished for redevelopment.

BOXING: police said yesterday in Scotland that a man, who is a state prosecutor a case concerning five people arrested over an alleged fraud in which Caraballo Flores, a Colombian boxer, is accused of posing as Alberto Castro, the contender in a world flyweight title bout in South Korea.

CRICKET: Gahan Mendis, fined and disciplined by Sussex for turning up late during a championship game, to sign a three-year contract with the county, Sussex are hoping that Imran Khan, the Pakistan all-rounder, will agree terms this week.

MOTOR RACING

Michelin to pull out of grand prix

By John Binsden

Michelin have announced their withdrawal from grand prix racing from the end of this season, but will continue their involvement in all other aspects of motor sport as a means of furthering their development of radial tyre technology.

This season Michelin have serviced the Brabham, Ligier, McLaren, Renault and Toleman teams and have been associated with 57 grand prix victories since their entry into Formula One in 1977, including 12 of the 14 races run so far this year. They have also helped to secure three world championships.

Their withdrawal means that next season the tyre battle will be a straight fight between Goodyear and Pirelli, who recently announced that they had signed a contract with Brabham in order to speed the development of their own Formula One tyre programme.

At present, Goodyear and Pirelli are contracted to Ferrari, JPS, Lotus, Williams, Arrows and Alfa Romeo, while Pirelli supply their tyres to the Osella, ATS, RAM and Spirit teams.

Privileged members extend cricket season

Cross Arrows stir memories at Lord's

It was incongruous, being at Lord's this week, nothing stirred on the great ground save Old Father Time gently turning with the wind. The square had been churned up already the groundsman's thoughts had turned to next spring. Mellow fruitfulness hung in the air. The season was over.

And yet was it? There was activity on the practice ground, that expanse at the Nursery End which is forlorn even in June. A smattering of bystanders and MCC members, huddled together, and 22 others and two umpires were extending the summer. For, every September, Lord's is the home of the Cross Arrows.

The club's members are privileged to be playing there, if only at the Nursery End. But then they are privileged anyway, for they belong to Lord's. Cross Arrows was founded more than a hundred years ago by MCC and Middlesex staff, who, past and present still make up the bulk of its membership. It is a club rich in tradition and anecdotes.

Prior to 1880 the Lord's staff, an amalgam of the secretary of MCC, accountants, ground staff, painters and others, played against clubs in the locality. They called themselves "St John Wood Ramblers" before discovering there was another side of the same name. Much discussion ensued as to a change of title. It was provided ultimately, in an unlikely way.

A man who was turning out for the Lord's staff the following day at Northwood, asked for directions. "It's cross arrow way," was the reply, meaning the parish lay beyond the district of Harrow. "That's it," said Jim Fennell, an assistant tennis marker at Lord's. "We'll call ourselves Cross Arrows."

The name stuck, and the club's reputation went before it in more ways than one. Although by now there were varied means of transport, Cross Arrows stuck to a tip-cart pulled by Jumbo, the horse that pulled the heavy roller at Lord's. This, because the post-match entertainment was so lively that Jumbo was the only man or beast relied on to carry them safely back to St John's Wood.

Today, all Cross Arrows' matches are played at Lord's, and since 1963 on the practice ground, owing to the need to prepare the square for the following season's cricket. The last first-class pitch is completed. However, the pitches suffer nothing by comparison since they are tended by the groundsstaff themselves.

There are 400 members, ranging from MCC, young cricketers to elderly MCC members. It is, says the secretary, Ross Cook, "one of the most exclusive of cricket clubs." There is a high standard. Gubby Allen, Gary Sobers, Jim Laker, Mike Brearley (who, according to Cook, now plays for nobody) and Ian Botham have all turned out, against such sides as Ince, Frogs and The Snipe. The outstanding performance in Cross Arrows' cricket is its history was that by Fred Titmus in 1946. At the age of 16, having played once for Middlesex, he scored 660 runs in 11 innings at an average of 94-on the main ground.

Mostly, though, their sides include one or two first-class cricketers of the day. They will often be captained by one of MCC's secretaries, Billy Griffith, when he was secretary of MCC, was president of Cross Arrows. At a dinner held in the Long Room to mark his retirement, he became so engrossed in his speech that he put his notes into the candlestick.

History does not record whether he signed off then to one would have called it a sorry. For the keystone of Cross Arrows' cricket is its benevolence. Jack Bailey, Griffith's successor as MCC secretary and Cross Arrows president, says it is "the friendliest of the year."

Ivo Tennant

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Computer Networking Distributed Computing

The Department has a large research group (20+) in the computer networks and distributed computing area. Due to the recent award of several large research contracts, and normal staff turnover, we have a number of vacancies for Research Assistants and a UNIX programmer. Vacancies for research assistants exist to work in one or more of the following areas: computer mail (especially X.400 implementation and security problems), network management and monitoring, distributed databases, inter-networking and interoperability, distributed applications (especially workstation based measurement and simulation, high speed (megabit) wide area networking). In addition we are looking for a UNIX programmer to provide support and system development to the research group. For research the Department uses 3 11/44s and a VAX/750, all running UNIX, and several smaller computers for real time systems. We have 3 Cambridge Alpha networks and an Ethernet. We have direct access to JANET, ARPANET and other higher speed networks. During the last 10 years we have developed a sophisticated communications research environment. Salaries in the range £3,376 to £12,801 (under review) according to age and experience. Applicants should possess a good degree, experience in one of the above areas would be an advantage, as would experience with UNIX and C. Applicants (including a detailed CV and two referees or referees for further information, should be sent to: The Secretary, Department of Computer Science, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT, quoting ref 2.

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The British National Oil Corporation is one of the world's largest oil traders, marketing over half the total crude oil production from the UK sector of the North Sea. The Corporation also trades substantial volumes of LPG and hydrocarbon products.

A vacancy has arisen for a Legal Adviser who will be required to deal with the legal aspects of a wide range of transactions between the Corporation, oil companies and the Government and provide general advice on matters affecting the Corporation's activities.

Applications are invited from qualified solicitors or barristers aged 25-30 who possess at least 2-3 years post-qualification experience. It is desirable, but not essential, that this should have been gained in the oil industry. Candidates must be able to demonstrate commercial flair and well-developed communication and negotiating skills. A knowledge and experience of company secretarial work would also be helpful.

A competitive salary is offered, together with a full range of benefits including medical insurance and a first-rate pension scheme.

If your qualifications and experience match the requirements for this position, send a detailed curriculum vitae to the Personnel Manager, The British National Oil Corporation, 1 Grosvenor Place, London SW1, quoting Ref. No. LA/EMCA/T or alternatively telephone 01-235 8020 ext. 254 for an application form.

BNO

The British National Oil Corporation

Corporate Tax

We need young lawyers of exceptional ability for our corporate tax department. Successful applicants will join a specialist department advising multinationals, major corporations and institutions on a wide variety of tax problems, many of which are complex and involve an international element.

Previous experience in this field is not as important as enthusiasm, intelligence, and the ability to get on with others in a friendly and progressive environment.

Salary and benefits, which will take into account age and experience, will be attractive.

Please apply with full curriculum vitae to:

Personnel Department,
Linklaters & Paines,
Barrington House, 69-67 Gresham Street,
London EC2V 7JA.

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Lawyer

Corporate
Finance

City

Remuneration package to
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NOMURA

Nomura International Limited is the fast growing principal subsidiary of The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd., Japan's leading financial organisation.

Further expansion has created an opening, in the Corporate Finance & New Issues Department, for a hard-working qualified solicitor (or barrister) of outstanding ability and with up to 18 months' practical experience of commercial law, preferably in a financial environment.

As a member of a compact, busy team, which includes one other more senior Lawyer, the successful candidate will be responsible for documentation of New Issues in respect of the Euromarket.

We will offer an excellent salary and benefits package, which will be individually negotiated, together with interesting career opportunities.

Please write, in strict confidence, giving full details of your background and career so far, to:

Michael Brookes,
Associate Director, Personnel,
Nomura International Limited,
3 Gracechurch Street,
London EC3V 0AD. Tel: 01-283 8811.

THE COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES LUXEMBOURG,

is organizing an open competition, based on qualifications and tests, with a view to drawing up a reserve list for the recruitment of

ADMINISTRATORS

(Ref.: Open Competition No. CJ 36/84)

The posts carry salaries and social security benefits comparable with those received by international civil servants.

Successful candidates may gain invaluable experience and may rapidly attain a high level of responsibility.

Entrance requirements:

1. Candidates must be nationals of a Member State of the European Communities.
2. Candidates must also satisfy the following requirements: (a) full legal training evidenced by a university degree or equivalent qualification, together with a very good knowledge of Community law; (b) experience of research work in the field of Community and national law; (c) thorough knowledge of one official language of the European Communities, very good knowledge of a second and good knowledge of a third official language; (d) age under 35 years on the closing date for the receipt of applications.

Further particulars, together with the compulsory application form, can be obtained by writing (ref: Official Journal of the European Communities No. C 254

of 21 September 1984) to the Press and Information Office

of the Commission of the European Communities:

□ 20, Kensington Palace Gardens, London W8 4QQ.

□ 7, Alva Street, Edinburgh EH2 4PH.

□ 4, Cathedral Road, Cardiff CF1 9SG.

□ Windsor House, 9/15 Bedford Street, Belfast BT2 7G.

The closing date for applications is 31st October 1984.

LEGAL ADVISER

FROM £30,000
PLUS COMPANY CAR

The present Head of the Legal Department, Mrs Margaret Rudge, is retiring in March 1985. Applications for the post are invited from solicitors or barristers with at least ten years' experience preferably in commerce or industry.

The work of the Department is very varied and covers, in particular, trusts, company, commercial, employment and consumer protection law, some conveyancing and crime.

The John Lewis Partnership is a growing retail business of nearly 30,000 employees, with 21 department stores, over 70 supermarkets and a number of production units. Annual sales exceed £1,000 million. The Partnership is established by Trust and conducted on unique co-operative principles.

The Head of the Department is responsible to the Chairman. There are two qualified senior legal assistants in the Department, which is situated in Oxford Street.

Pay will be not less than £30,000 per annum and will take account of experience. Other benefits include a company car, a non-contributory pension scheme and shopping discount in our Department Stores and Waitrose supermarkets.

Provision for the future development of the business the whole of the profit is shared among those who work in the business. Enquiries should be sent with brief personal details to: Director of Personnel John Lewis Partnership, 4 Old Cavendish Street London W1A 1EX.

**John Lewis
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Commercial Advisor (Contracts)

London c.£22,000

Local Communications Services is the largest division of the new British Telecom p.l.c. concerned with the marketing of telecommunications and computing products throughout the U.K. With the onset of privatisation, the devising and deployment of commercial contracts have assumed paramount importance, creating the need for this key appointment within the Marketing Department.

In essence the brief will be to develop and interpret a contractual framework which is internally consistent and meets legal requirements, while allowing the freedom of manoeuvre necessary to meet variable market requirements. Having established a central structure, the Commercial Advisor will help each district contracts function to operate according to local commercial conditions.

Successful performance in the role will demand previous contracts experience, gained in a commercial department within a medium to large organisation. A legal qualification is preferred but whatever their educational background, candidates must have a marketing rather than narrowly legalistic perspective. Personal qualities must include the ability to communicate effectively at all levels.

Applications please, quoting Ref. 106/1ST, to S. C. Mackay, Charles Barker Management Selection International Ltd., 30 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4EA. Telephone 01-634 1142.

CHARLES BARKER
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Corporate Tax

City

Freshfields wish to recruit young solicitors who have recently qualified, or who are shortly to qualify, for its lively and well-established Tax Department.

The work, which is mainly in the field of corporate taxation, is varied, demanding and of high quality.

We are looking for candidates with a high level of academic attainment, the ability to get on with people and a good sense of humour. Career prospects and terms and conditions of employment are excellent.

Applicants should write, in complete confidence, quoting Ref. 17TD to:-

Mr David Rance, Freshfields, Grindall House, 25 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7LH.

PETER CARTER-RUCK AND PARTNERS

ASSISTANT SOLICITORS

We shall shortly be appointing further Assistant Solicitors in our High Court Litigation and our Property and Commercial Departments. Applicants of outstanding ability should apply, enclosing full curriculum vitae to:

The Partnership Secretary
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Strand, EC2R 3AH
Tel: 01-379 3456

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Appointment

Age 23-28

Central London

This is a new post on the central staff of a large organisation which manufactures a broad range of products for UK and overseas governments and related bodies.

The Personnel Director requires a qualified lawyer (graduate, barrister or solicitor) to develop particular expertise, and within a short time become the organisation's specialist, in UK and EEC employment legislation.

The main responsibilities will be to monitor and disseminate information on all legislative developments, advise on specific issues, prepare papers for presentation to management and unions, and participate in seminars on related topics.

In addition, as a member of the corporate personnel team, there will be substantial involvement in its broader activities and exposure to the organisation's business operations, all of which will enhance career prospects beyond the legal function.

Salary will be related to ability and experience - probably £9,500-11,500, but higher if warranted.

Please write in strict confidence with full personal and career details, quoting ref 843/T, to

Philip Smith

Manpower Consultants
85-87 Jermyn Street, London SW1Y 6JD

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Lyrics by RICHARD STILGOE
Directed by TREVOR NUNN

[illegible]

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Daville

BBC 1

- 6.00 **Cee-fax AM.**
- 6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Peter Birt at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 8.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 8.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 8.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.15 and 8.15; horoscopes at 8.35; Alan Titchmarsh's 'phone-in gardening advice between 8.30 and 9.00.
- 9.00 **In Deep** Britain. Jim Flegg, an ornithologist and Stephen Sutton, an entomologist, watch the herons wading the wetland below their tree-top nests (r). 8.30 **Cee-fax.**
- 12.30 **News After Noon** with Chris Lowe and Frances Coverdale. Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines and subtitles.
- 1.00 **Pebble Mill** at one include guests Robert Nathan and Michael Syrett who have made a study of unemployment and offer advice on starting a business of your own. 1.45 **Bugbies** (r).
- 2.00 **A Sense of Place.** A commentary-free appreciation of the Fens (r). (see Choice)
- 2.35 **Prime Man Alive** (1945) starring Peter O'Brien and Adolphe Menjou. Comedy about a husband who takes his death but then has to resort to haunting when his wife decides to re-marry. Directed by Ray Enright. 3.45 **Regional news** (not London).
- 3.50 **Play School**, presented by Stuart McGugan. 4.10 **Wacky Races.** Cartoon series. 4.20 **Beat the Teacher.** Another heat of the inter-school quiz. 4.35 **The Road Hand Gang.** Episode three (r).
- 5.00 **Newsround** with Paul McDowell. 5.10 **Star Trek.** Captain Kirk discovers he is being chased by an invisible enemy. Should he make for the neutral zone and risk starting a war? 5.58 **Weather.**
- 5.00 **News 5.30 London Plus.**
- 5.55 **Pop Quiz.** Mike Reid presides over a test of pop music knowledge between one team consisting of Dave Gilmour, Alan Price and Michael Mullins and another with Ian Gillan, Mike Peters and Maggie.
- 7.30 **The Lenny Henry Show.** Comedy sketches including Adrian Edmondson and Alexei Sayle and music from Second Image.
- 1.00 **The Invisible Man.** Episode four and in an attempt to break revenge on the tramp, Marvel, the Invisible Man is wounded by a gun shot, and once again finds himself on the run. (Cee-fax titles).
- 8.30 **Butterflies.** Russell is upset to discover that his girlfriend does not want to marry him even after the birth of their child (r) (Cee-fax titles).
- 1.25 **SOE - Engledepele.** Tonight's episode about the work of the Special Operations Executive examines the force's most costly disaster. (see Choice)
- 9.25 **Shin & Swin.** Comedy series about two brothers. Starring Peter Davidson and Robert Ginter (r).
- 1.35 **Taxi.** Jim is without a home. Will any of his colleagues at the garage take pity on him?
- 1.18 **News headlines.**
- 1.20 **Late Night in Concert.** The album's first performance at Hamilton Place, Toronto.
- 1.50 **Weather.**

TV-am

- 6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anna Diamond and Nick Owen. News from Jayne Irving at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.30 and 7.30; guest Arnold Schwarzenegger from 8.45; exercises at 8.45 and 9.00; the day's anniversaries at 7.14 and 8.43; Rustie Lee's cooking hints at 9.05.

ITV LONDON

- 9.25 **Thames news headlines.** 9.30 **For School.** Jobs and unemployment - how they affect the family. 10.04 **The design of houses.** 10.21 **Biography: photography.** 10.38 **The preparation and delivery of a baby in hospital.** 11.02 **Learning to read with Basil Brush.** 11.15 **What parents do when their children are at school.** 11.32 **Moving houses.** 11.49 **A day in the life of a milkman.**
- 12.00 **Portland Bill.** Puppet adventures of a lighthouse keeper (r). 12.10 **Robbers.** Learning with puppets and guest Neil Padden (r). 12.30 **The Sullivan.**
- 1.00 **News at One** with Leonard Parfitt. 1.20 **Thames news** from Robin Houston. 1.30 **Shine on Harvey Moore.** It was now March 1946 and Harvey, now a Labour Party activist, campaigns for a National Health Service (r).
- 2.30 **Daytime Topical discussion** presented by Sarah Kennedy. 3.00 **Take the High Road.** Drama series about the tenants of the Scottish Highland estate of Glendarroch (r). 3.15 **Thames news headlines.** 3.30 **The Young Doctors.**
- 4.00 **Portland Bill.** A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 **Twister 4.30** on Seaford with Christopher Higgins and guests Edwin Lewis and Captain Sensible.
- 4.45 **Adventure of a Lifetime.** A visit to the remote Nepalese village of Tharu, reached by dug-out canoe through crocodile-infested waters.
- 5.15 **Emmerdale.** Fosse breaks out between Henry Wilks and Jack Sugden.
- 5.45 **News 5.00 Thames news.**
- 6.20 **Help! Viv Taylor** goes with news of council grants for elderly house owners who wish to improve their home.
- 6.30 **Crossroads.** Larry Wilcox and Patsy Harris have an argument about a sensitive matter.
- 6.55 **Reporting London.** Graham Addicks presents a profile of Environment Secretary, Patrick Jenkin and reporter Bill Wignam investigates the new audit 'Cowboys and Indians' game - 'The Survival Game'.
- 7.30 **Give Us a Cue.** Celebrity mime game chaired by Michael Parkinson. The guests are Frank Carson, Carol Drinkwater, Bella Emberg, Harry Fowler, Keith Harris and Paula Wilton. Plus the resident team captains, Lionel Blair and Una Stubbs.
- 8.00 **Des O'Connor Tonight.** His guests include Julia McKenzie, Mireille Mathieu, Bob Anderson and Stan Boardman.
- 8.00 **Return to Eden.** The third and final part of the drama about an heiress who is left for dead by her unfaithful husband but recovers to return and wreak revenge on him and his mistress (Oracle titles page 170).
- 10.00 **News.**
- 10.30 **Return to Eden.** Part three continued.
- 11.20 **Joe Shilling.** Coverage of the St Ivel International Ice Race at Richmond Ice Rink. The commentators are Betty Cuthbert and Simon Reed.
- 12.15 **Night Thoughts.**



Diane Rigg: In This House of Brade (Channel 4, 9.00pm)

● **S.O.E. (BBC1, 9.25pm)** which has so far recounted secret warfare exploits that have invariably left me open-mouthed with disbelief, tonight brings my jaw crashing down to the floor. Presumably for one week only, the series stops chronicling S.O.E. successes and records a spectacular disaster: the failure of London HQ to heed clear and repeated warning signals from the Dutch resistance agents who, one after another, were being scooped up into the Germans' nets and used to transmit the radio messages back to Britain that helped to swell the enemy's haul. This is a story on which question-marks hang in clusters, both during the recital of the events and after the last programme credit has faded from the screen at the end of tonight's catalogue of fate (and fatal) derelictions of duty.

BBC 2

- 8.05 **Open University: Modern Art.** Beaudouin, 8.30 **Structural Power.** 8.35 **Strategies for Change.** 8.55 **Biography: Form and Function.** 9.20 **Science: Particle Physics.** 9.45 **The Physics of White Dwarf Stars.** Ends at 8.10.
- 9.00 **Daytime on Two: Professor Frank Kermode** analyses the Bard's King Lear. 9.25 **The effect on Germany of the Treaty of Versailles.** 9.48 **Subtraction.** 10.10 **Part two of Badger Girl.** 10.35 **A profile of the Great Lakes city of Cleveland.** 11.00 **Captain Cook** reaches Tahiti. 11.17 **Writing an autobiography.** 11.40 **Technicians in industry.**
- 12.00 **A French language version of the Year of the French programme.** Queen of the Beaulieu. 12.30 **Biotechnology.** 1.00 **Percentages for adults** studying C-level maths. 1.15 **Devise a theory of evolution.** 1.38 **Learning to ride a bicycle.** 2.00 **For the very young.** 2.15 **All about bricks.** 2.40 **Technology: downhill.**
- 3.00 **Cee-fax.**
- 5.00 **Power Amplifier.** An Open University production about building one's own hi-fi (r).
- 5.25 **News summary** with subtitles.
- 5.30 **Championship Darts.** Highlights from last night's second round matches in the United British Professional Championship.
- 6.00 **The Rockford Files: The Family Hour.** Jim and his father, Rocky, are about to leave for a day's fishing when a small girl appeals to them to help her find her father (r).
- 6.50 **International Pro-Celebrity Golf.** Ludovic Kennedy partners Lee Trevino in a match over nine holes of the Queen's Course at Gleneagles, against Terry Wogan and Jerry Pate (r).
- 7.40 **C.L.E.D.: The Riddle of Sleep.** An investigation into a world in which we spend a third of our lives (r).
- 8.10 **Chronicle** about the last days of King Minos and of the reasons for the decline of the Great Minoan Civilization (r).
- 9.00 **Film: In This House of Brade** (1975) starring Diana Rigg. A 1975 for-television drama about a successful businessman who, after the death of his husband and daughter, decides to enter a convent because of her feeling of guilt over the deaths. In the convent she meets a young novice who, as well as having the same name as her dead daughter, bears a striking physical resemblance. The bond that grows between the two borders on the mother-daughter relationship frowned upon by the convent sisters. Directed by George Schaefer.
- 10.55 **Newsnight.**
- 12.10 **Championship Darts.** Further coverage from Redcar.
- 12.10 **Open University: Calculus.** Differentiating Fields. Ends at 12.40.

CHANNEL 4

- 5.00 **Alice.** Another comic episode from the life of the struggling widow who is trying to bring up her child on the wages she receives as a waitress in a Phoenix, Arizona, diner.
- 5.30 **Listening Eye.** Magazine programme for the deaf and hard-of-hearing. This evening's edition examines how lip-reading classes can boost the confidence of the newly-deaf and asks why such essential rehabilitation classes are not available from the National Health Service. The studio guest is Christopher Shaw, chairman of the British Association of the Hard of Hearing. The programme is presented by Clark Darman with Christine Reeves narrating in sign language.
- 6.00 **The Mississippi.** Ben Walker, the New York lawyer who has opted out of the life of a rabble for a more leisurely life based on a paddle-wheel river boat, is involved in a murder trial when his adult daughter arrives to re-establish her relationship with her father, following her decision to leave her husband.
- 7.00 **Channel Four News** with Peter Sissons.
- 7.50 **Comment.** With his view on a subject of topical importance is Peter Thompson, a founder of the Matthew Tye Centre for counselling body on mental health.
- 8.00 **Brookside.** Harry Cross is pleased with his prospective new tenants - three nurses.
- 8.30 **A What If's Worth** presented by Penny Junor. The programme concerns with the ever-present scandal of company directors who go bust, owing customers money, who are legally allowed to start business under a different name. Taking part in a studio discussion on the subject are Sir Kenneth Kirk, author of the recent White Paper on insolvency, Richard Thomas from the National Consumer Council and Lord Caille from the Confederation of British Industry.
- 9.00 **Film: In This House of Brade** (1975) starring Diana Rigg. A 1975 for-television drama about a successful businessman who, after the death of his husband and daughter, decides to enter a convent because of her feeling of guilt over the deaths. In the convent she meets a young novice who, as well as having the same name as her dead daughter, bears a striking physical resemblance. The bond that grows between the two borders on the mother-daughter relationship frowned upon by the convent sisters. Directed by George Schaefer.
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CHOICE

● Four years ago, I enthusiastically recommended Geoffrey Haydon's film about the seasonal faces of the Fens, **A SENSE OF PLACE**. Why it has taken the BBC four years to decide to show it again, I cannot imagine. But here it comes at last (BBC1, 2.00pm), and if you missed it the first time around, you are in for a treat. It has no commentary. Does a rainbow need words? Or a sunset? Or a snowfall on Christmas Eve? Until Man finds images to surpass Nature's, he had better keep quiet, says Haydon's little gem of a film does.

● Barry Hines's appalling nuclear war film **Threads**, screened last Sunday night, was ambitiously realized in terms of actors and

resources. But, with only two characters and a single setting, Raymond Briggs's **WHEN THE WIND BLOWS** affected me much more profoundly when it was broadcast on BBC Radio last year. That same production, memorably co-starring Brenda Bruce and Peter Sallis as the doomed couple, is now available as one of the BBC's **Plays on Tape** (ZCF489). Other cassettes in the BBC's enterprising venture include **Gleugud** in Alan Bennett's **Forty Years On**; Robert Powell and Dorothea Lang as Holmes and Watson in **A Study in Scarlet**; a double-bill of Giles Cooper comedies, **Under the Lofath Tree**, and **The Disagreeable Oyster**; and a Tom Stoppard double-bill, **The Dog** and **What Happened**.

Peter Daville

Radio 4

- On long wave, 160m on VHF.
- 6.00 **News Briefing/Weather.** 6.10 **Farming.** 6.25 **Shipping.** 6.30 **Today.** Including 6.35, 7.30, 8.30 **News Summary.** 8.45 **Private.** 8.55, 7.55 **Weather.** 7.00, 1.00 **News.**
- 8.45 **Belmont and True** by Desmond Morris, abridged in ten parts (r). Read by Norman Jones.
- 9.00 **News.**
- 9.25 **Today.** Call 01-580 4411 (lines open from 8.30am). Today's topic is **biotechnology**.
- 10.00 **News.** From our own correspondent.
- 10.30 **Morning Show: 'An English Woman Abroad'** by Shirley Mitchell. Read by Patricia Galtmore.
- 10.45 **News.** From our own correspondent.
- 11.00 **News.** From our own correspondent.
- 11.30 **Wildlife.** Wildlife questions from an expert in Cambridge, Surrey.
- 12.00 **News.** From our own correspondent.
- 12.25 **Brain of Britain 1984.** Nationwide edition. 1.45-1.50 **News.** Scotland and Wales semi-final.
- 1.50 **The World At One.** News.
- 2.00 **News.** From our own correspondent.
- 2.15 **News.** From our own correspondent.
- 2.30 **News.** From our own correspondent.
- 2.45 **News.** From our own correspondent.
- 3.00 **Afternoon Theatre: When It Was All Over** by Dorothy Gribble. With Trudy Kelly and Brian Brennan. Drama about a woman who visits the family of a soldier killed in the Somme. She nursed him before he died.
- 4.00 **News.** From our own correspondent.
- 4.15 **News.** From our own correspondent.
- 4.30 **News.** From our own correspondent.
- 4.45 **News.** From our own correspondent.
- 5.00 **News.** From our own correspondent.
- 5.15 **News.** From our own correspondent.
- 5.30 **News.** From our own correspondent.
- 5.45 **News.** From our own correspondent.
- 6.00 **News.** From our own correspondent.

Radio 3

- 6.55 **Weather.** 7.00 **News.** 7.05 **Morning Concert** part one. TWW 5554; Albany's *Granada*.
- 7.15 **News.** 7.20 **News.** 7.25 **News.** 7.30 **News.** 7.35 **News.** 7.40 **News.** 7.45 **News.** 7.50 **News.** 7.55 **News.** 8.00 **News.** 8.05 **News.** 8.10 **News.** 8.15 **News.** 8.20 **News.** 8.25 **News.** 8.30 **News.** 8.35 **News.** 8.40 **News.** 8.45 **News.** 8.50 **News.** 8.55 **News.** 9.00 **News.** 9.05 **News.** 9.10 **News.** 9.15 **News.** 9.20 **News.** 9.25 **News.** 9.30 **News.** 9.35 **News.** 9.40 **News.** 9.45 **News.** 9.50 **News.** 9.55 **News.** 10.00 **News.** 10.05 **News.** 10.10 **News.** 10.15 **News.** 10.20 **News.** 10.25 **News.** 10.30 **News.** 10.35 **News.** 10.40 **News.** 10.45 **News.** 10.50 **News.** 10.55 **News.** 11.00 **News.** 11.05 **News.** 11.10 **News.** 11.15 **News.** 11.20 **News.** 11.25 **News.** 11.30 **News.** 11.35 **News.** 11.40 **News.** 11.45 **News.** 11.50 **News.** 11.55 **News.** 12.00 **News.** 12.05 **News.** 12.10 **News.** 12.15 **News.** 12.20 **News.** 12.25 **News.** 12.30 **News.** 12.35 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